

Prophecy

Soon will
word in
excitement
hfield

probably will not. That is the
prophecy now, so that we may

it's coming very fast—you will find
on common sense, oil geology re-

Richfield, but is meant as a reflection
entia end" of the "gusher field," as

so we are absolutely impar-

have a far better right—in exact truth—to

a future gusher than most of the new ones.

The truth is good enough for us.

We honestly believe that several "boom
wells," which will pay their investors handsomely,

Our two Richfield leases are "inside" the

field townsite, hence "inside" of "Richfield

No. 1"—nearer the "gusher zone."

are proving our prophecy daily

of it. To say more might reflect on our

trust—to tell the "truth."

It is unfortunate that the duty falls on

have to do it.

in companies who have leases "on the

ridged between the two local fields.

ring all leases, is going fast. We

you can, before our "Placentia

idly approaching events.

Be Safe—Send This Coupon

Richfield Union Petroleum Co.

Suite 1010 Trust and Savings Bldg.

Los Angeles, California.

Please Reserve me _____ shares of

"dollar stock," for which I enclose

Name _____

City _____ State _____

Auto News



XXXIX.

DETROIT SHOW BIGGEST EVER.

All Other Auto-
mobile Expositions.

Cover Over 150,000
Square Feet of Space.

Some Mail of Decora-
tive Scheme.

(DETROIT SPECIAL.) Feb. 14.—To-
day, Feb. 14, the official

opening of the Detroit

show, which illus-

trates the latest in mo-

tor vehicles and accessories as-

sembled in the Fisher

Exhibition Building,

between the North Grand

and North Second

streets, is the

largest automobile ex-

position ever held in America.

Three different makes

of cars, forty-six makes of

parts, and thirty-eight accessories,

are on display.

According to President A.

W. C. Calkins, of the Detroit Auto-

mobile Association, is the

largest automobile ex-

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parts, and thirty-eight accessories,

Telephone 67274

**SEE
ADV.
PAGE
4**

The Secret of a Superlative Tire

The whole question of a super-tire is a matter of principles. For there is nothing exclusive in the industry. No patents, no secret formulas prevent a conscientious maker from building the best.

But cost and competition modify ideals. The Brunswick idea is to pay perfection's price and get it.

That has been the Brunswick policy since 1845. And it accounts for the growing preference for Brunswick Tires. Motorists expect the utmost from a tire bearing the name of Brunswick—and get it.

You, too, will be convinced by your first Brunswick, that here is an extraordinary tire, and that more money cannot buy a better.

Better tires of their type are impossible—on better tubes. That we guarantee.

Try ONE Brunswick—learn how it excels.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
Los Angeles Headquarters: 845 So. Los Angeles St.

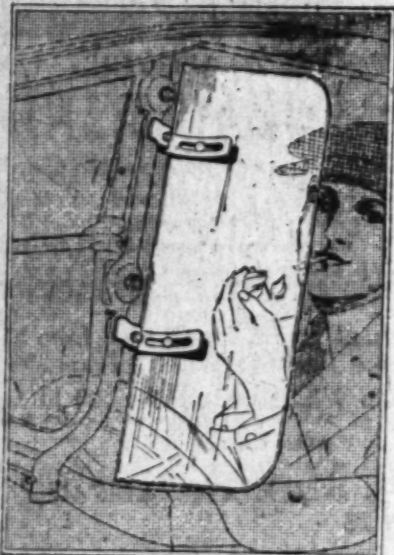


Sold On An Unlimited Mileage
Guarantee Basis

Kemp Rubber Co. Boyle Peabody Tire Co. Vincent Lees Rubber
832 W. Pico St. L. A. 824 So. Los Angeles
2727 So. Main Co. 958 So. Broadway

—more Comfort
—better Appearance

—that's
what
You
Get
when
Your
Car
Wears



Win-D-Flector
Auxiliary Windshields

The wind won't buffet you nor blow your hat off—dust won't get in your eyes—you ride in a better and smarter-looking car—if you use Win-D-Flector Auxiliary Windshields. They're easily and quickly adjusted, correctly designed and instantly attached to your windshield.

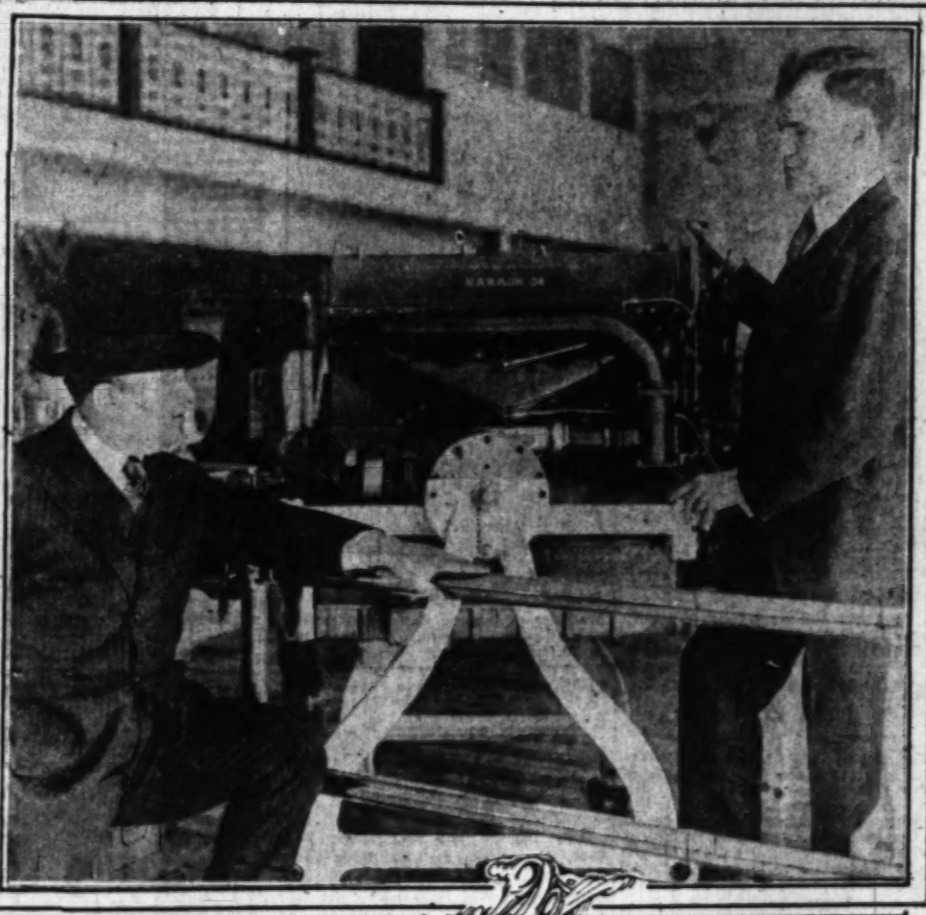
They'll remove the final objection to open-car motoring—try 'em!

\$15 - \$18 - \$22.50

The General
SERVICE CO.
1500 So. Hope St.
Bdwy. 2569

Also Distributors for
Prest-o-Lite Batteries.
Prest-o-Lite Welding Equipment, Floods, Ford Shock Absorbers

That Home in Glorious Sunny California is advertised in the BIG COMPLETE REAL ESTATE LIST in The Times.—It contains hundreds of EXCLUSIVE REAL ESTATE advertisements in addition to all those printed in the other five Los Angeles newspapers.



Mars Brought About Many New Wrinkles.

F. E. Moscovics (left), vice-president of the Norfolk and Marmion Company, listens to Bert Dinsley of the Marmion technical staff explain the differences in the Marmion motor before and after the war. Now it can be taken down and reassembled in an hour and fifteen minutes.

BOXING RULES ARE DIFFERENT.

Premium Placed on Cleverness
Across the Pond.

Slap-Bang Tactics not Used by
European Fighters.

Treatment in Title Bout
Would be Fair Anywhere.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

Reaction from the exorbitant bidding for the proposed Dempsey-Carpentier fight has resulted in an anti-climax, while the tempest of charges and denials rages around Jack's war record has overshadowed the sporting side of the event.

However, interest in the fight has not received a complete "knockout," although it seems probable that the controversy mentioned will greatly increase the difficulties of its being held in this country.

NOT A CHANCE.

Warnings have been issued in certain quarters that in case the battle is held abroad Dempsey will be in danger of losing the decision or of being disqualified. This fear, it seems, is based on Dempsey's slam-bang style of milking, the clean-cut type of boxing demanded on the other side and the different system of counting points, while there is even a hint of deliberate discrimination.

This latter fear is wholly groundless, disclosing a decidedly parochial view, and due to that recently developed distrust in some quarters of everything foreign.

SUFFICIENT.

The history of boxing is sufficient to prove that invading boxers of other nationalities have received uniformly fair treatment the world over. Charges of jobbery have followed in the wake of innumerable domestic ring battles, but the international matches have as a rule been singularly free from the taint of scandal and unfair tactics. The boxing profession, the higher exponents of which are generally widely traveled, has been notably free from the national narrowness which rules in some quarters.

Certainly, America in its treatment of visiting boxers, can give France and England no pointers in courtesy and fair play. The writer attended a number of bouts in Europe, most of which were of an international caste, and found the American boxers received with all the enthusiasm of "native sons."

Also their treatment was uniformly fair both by the crowds and the club officials. Unquestionably, under the European interpretation of the rules, American boxers are handicapped in Europe just as French and British boxers are handicapped under the American interpretation. Over there they box more by the book. A premium is placed on speed and cleverness. The average European fighter is strictly a boxer. Coming to this country he finds himself unable to cope with the slam-bang style of the American glove man.

Owen Moran and Matt Wells, two very clever representatives from the other side, did not learn to slug un-

til they had been on this side for some time. In fact, it was the roughing tactics acquired in this country which later enabled Matt Wells to defeat Freddy Welsh, and win the Lonsdale belt.

CLEARLY DEFINED.

Probably in no other encounter were the two types as clearly defined as in the international match between Terry McGovern and Pedlar Palmer. It was the American fighter against the English boxer, and the Pedlar was stretched out on the carpet for the count before the cables could carry the news to England that the men had entered the ring.

But in Carpentier, France has developed that species so rare in Europe—a combination boxer and fighter. Georges probably more nearly approximates the American style of milking than any boxer developed on the other side in recent years, if not in the history of boxing. This may be explained partly by the fact that many of his battles have been with Americans. Also, Carpentier is more adaptable than the average European you will meet. Then he has been boxing since a mere boy, and there is not a trick of ring craft unknown to him. He has held the championship in every division from the bantamweight to the heavyweight, inclusive.

As a fighter and a boxer he is as finished as they make them on the other side.

A REAL HERO.

I found Carpentier a hero throughout France. He was this before the war. The war enhanced his popularity many fold. In his way he was almost as much of an idol as Foch and Joffre. In almost any of the shops along the Avenue de l'Opera or the Rivoli, you could purchase a small statue of the champion. And should he win the international fight it is by no means inconceivable that the hero-worshiping Parisians will enshrine him in marble on a pedestal alongside of Napoleon and Joan of Arc.

But art is not likely to be thus enriched. Great though Carpentier is from European standards, he hardly classes with Dempsey—at least, not with the Dempsey who defeated Willard.

SERVICE SHOULD BE ITEM IN TIRE SALE.

MASON DISTRIBUTOR SAYS FEW BUYERS UNDERSTAND PNEUMATICS' CARE.

Are there many persons driving cars today who really know how to take care of their tires? That is the question asked by Mr. M. M. Robertson of the C. Fred Thompson Tire Company, the local and Southern California distributor of the Mason tire. "When we sell a man a Mason tire," said Mr. Robertson, "we also sell him Mason service with that tire. The big end of tire service is not so much to take care of a man's tires but to give such advice and information that will enable him to take such care of his tires himself as to eliminate the cause of his tires going out of service prematurely due to lack of care or abuse."

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HUNTING FOR SHOW ROOMS.

Who has a suitable place for the handling of the annual Automobile Show of the Los Angeles Motor Car Dealers' Association? There's a searching committee that wants to know.

President Ralph Hamlin announced last week the appointment of three scouts to seek suitable quarters for the annual motor exhibit—if there is any to be had. The trio now sleuthing is Harold W. Tuttle, assistant general manager of the Howard Automobile Company; J. E. Brown, manager of the Don Lee organization here, and L. R. Wadsworth of the Pierce-Arrow.

This is not an exactly new task for Tuttle, for he served on the committee of 1915 that found the Earle Building at Pico and Los Angeles streets. But even with this experience the work ahead of the committee is more difficult this year, for suitable buildings with adequate space and proper location are sadly negligible.

So, while the committee is searching, the members are open to any suggestions.

WAR WORKS MOTOR CHANGE

A keenly interesting insight into the changes wrought by the war in the factory processes of one of America's greatest motor factories was given in an address by F. E. Moscovics, vice-president of Norfolk and Marmion Company, at a luncheon at the Athletic Club given Wednesday in his honor by Al G. Faulkner, Marmion distributor for California, Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands.

After their experience in manufacturing two different types of aviation motors during the war, the Marmion factory was by no means content to go back to their old methods of motor building. They acquired one factory that had been built by the government, with 450,000 square feet of floor surface, and built another of equal capacity, and proceeded to install a machine equipment for the production of their motors that enabled them to attain unheard of accuracy of production. Some idea of the expense involved may be gained from the statement made by Mr. Moscovics that no less than \$200,000 was spent in "tooling up" for production on the new motor.

Bert Dinsley, who supervised the interesting Marmion exhibit that was staged for three days last week at the Faulkner salesrooms, was present at the luncheon and gave a brief talk. In introducing him, Mr. Faulkner presented Bert with a gold chain for the handsome watch which Marmion distributors gave to Dinsley on the occasion of the Chicago show. Dinsley has been promoted to the position of field maintenance manager for the Marmion factory, and his work on the Pacific Coast will henceforth be handled by A. M. Colville, who was also a guest at the luncheon. Another guest was J. A. M. Johnson, sales manager of the Rola Hawaiian Sales Company, Marmion distributors for the Hawaiian Islands, a portion of Faulkner's far-flung territory.

HAS MOTOR-TRUCK HOME.

Lots of people regard home as a point of interest have not been included to date in the tours taken by the Neal family in the Atterbury "house on wheels," according to Neal's account of the family's rambling related to Earl V. Althoff, manager of the Frank O. Kenstrom Co., Atterbury distributor. More than 15,000 miles have been covered in the Atterbury and never during the entire distance covered have Mr. and Mrs. Neal "put up" at a hotel. The truck is equipped with a well-appointed parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen, all in one; and because of its many unique features and attractive appointments has interested many persons along the route covered by the Neals.

BIG BEAR HARD ON TIRES.

Lots of people, motorists particularly, are familiar enough with Big Bear Valley, but not in winter. This is the observation of a man, two of them, in fact, who know the Big Bear Valley like a traffic cop knows Broadway. "Tires, for instance, are among the items that motorists would learn a lot about if they attempted to navigate in the mile-high country like we do," August Koch, a young motorist, but a veteran none the less, remarked. August Koch and his brother, Eugene, the latter a really operator who lives in Big Bear Valley, have learned that a tire must be at least claimed for it and more to give satisfaction around Big Bear Lake. Last week Eugene Koch wanted a new set of tires and he asked his brother August, who makes his home in Los Angeles, to bring him a set of tires. And August made tracks for Hawley, King and Co., where he took aboard a set of Globe tires, which he delivered to his brother the same day after a trip through snow and ice.

2 Factory Blemished Republic Tires for List Price of 1 "First"

Take a tip from us there is a big jump coming in tire prices, even in the face of this, we'll sell you two factory blemished Republic tires for the list price of one "first." We guarantee these tires on a 4000-mile basis.

Our entire stock of tires are included in this sale which consists of both factory blemished and "firsts" of a number of popular makes. Did you ever hear of such tire opportunities?

THE PRICES LISTED FOR TWO TIRES

2 30x3 1/2	\$16.70
2 30x3 1/2	21.25
2 30x3 1/2	24.00
2 31x4	\$3.35
2 32x4	
2 33x4	
2 32x4 1/2	
2 34x4 1/2	
2 35x4 1/2	
2 35x5	
2 37x4 1/2	
2 38x7	

Rubber City Clearing House Co.

860 South Hill Street
Corner Ninth Street
34 Fair Oaks
Pasadena.

Open
Evenings

THE KNOW

STANDARD

These tires are made of the best materials and are guaranteed to last for a long time.

30x3 1/2	\$16.70
30x3 1/2	21.25
30x3 1/2	24.00
31x4	\$3.35
32x4	
33x4	
32x4 1/2	
34x4 1/2	
35x4 1/2	
35x5	
37x4 1/2	
38x7	

Everything to help you

depend on a repair man for working parts and BE MECHANICALLY inclined and pay "him" when he gets out on a job with the car. It is no time waste of your spare time "work" and be ready for an emergency. Remember, "Western supplies for your car."

Automobile

Sixth and O
Los Angeles

5277

Open Sunday and
Long Beach, 10
Pasadena, 10
Santa Ana, 10
H. A. Demarest,
San Francisco

Price subject to
change without
notice. Every
tire guaranteed to
last for a long
time.

GENUINE KLAXONS

Motor Driven, \$7.00
Hand Type, \$3.65

RAIJE JUMBO JACK

One of the best
jacks made—big,
strong, powerful, yet
easy to work.
Regular \$5.75 value.
OUR PRICE
\$3.65

PHAROS

The 10,000
MILE
TIRE

open 8 to 6, Saturday

WESTERN AUTO

1015 So. GR

Branch Store Just Opened

WHEN it comes to ing and ing, this new piest mood-shings.

Also, in traffic vantage to be

Wouldn't you test ride

Warmington H
1320 W. Se

THE ALLEN MOTOR CO

CHANGE

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Mr. Moscovici
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Now Your Car!



Everything at "WESTERN AUTO" help you cut the upkeep down

Get familiar with working parts and BE MASTER OF YOUR OWN MACHINE. The man who is mechanically inclined and pays no attention to the "why" of the working parts in a car, when he gets out on a trip a few miles away from town and some little thing goes wrong with the car. It is no time then to learn how to locate trouble and make repairs. Put the time of your spare time "working on your car" whether it needs any work or not, you will be ready for an emergency. If you need technical instruction, you will find it in our instruction books invaluable. It will answer all the questions you can ask about cars. Remember, "Western Auto" is the best place to get all tools, repair materials and more for your car.

Automobile Tires.

Sixth and Olive
Los Angeles
83737
Open Sundays and
Long Beach, 20 Ameri-
Pasadena, 15 So. Pal-
Santa Ana, 512 North
H. A. Demarest, Prop-
San Francisco Oakland
Fresno San Diego
Prices subject to change without
notice. Shipped C. O. D. Ex-
press Post. Money Refunded
Returned to Us Instantly

Electric Bulbs

Auto power bulbs give
light, by carry a complete
auto bulb line. See the
35c
and substantial reduction.

Automobile Klaxons

Motor Driven, \$7.00
Hand Type, \$3.65

Auto Jumbo Jack

Size of the Jack
jacks made — big,
strong, powerful, yet
easy to work.
Regular \$15.00
Special \$10.00

Some Supplies You May Need

BRAKE LINING
PISTON RINGS
COPPER GASKETS
ASBESTOS PACKING
CORK PACKING
CARRIAGE BOLTS
STEVE BOLTS
COTTER PINS
LOCK WASHERS
SET SCREWS
IGNITION CABLE
TOOLS
WILLIAM END WRENCHES
ADJUSTABLE END WRENCHES
SOCKET WRENCHES AND SETS
FILES
RACK SAWS AND BLADES

REPAIR PARTS FOR FORD CARS

Connecting Rods \$1.75
Pistons \$1.50
Front and Rear Hubs \$2.35, \$1.35
Axle Shaft \$1.65
Engine Valves15
Spiral Bolts25
Front Radius Rod \$1.65
Cork Gaskets, set50
We have a complete stock of repair
parts for Fords including every little
bolt, bushing, gasket, as well as the
larger parts.

HELIICAL CUT TIMING GEARS for Ford Cars

Stop motor, prevent lost motion in cam
shaft, valves and timer.
Per pair \$2.25

"X" RADIATOR LIQUID

Repairs a radiator in a
few minutes. Makes
dirt, scale, rust, scale-
proof, rust-proof.
Large size \$1.35
Small size65c

GENUINE HOLLEY OR KINGSTON CARBURETORS

For Ford cars,
Holley carburetors are a
standard and are giving
perfect service.
EACH \$5.70

PHARIS CORD Tires.



Every motorist
knows that PHARIS
CORD tires are the best
there are. Here is a
10,000 mile CORD tire
for Ford, Maxwell,
Chevrolet, and other small
cars. This PHARIS CORD
is a strong, tough tire, hand-
made of the best materials.
The tread is over 1/2 inch
practically 4 inches, giving more
traction, better resistance.
30x3 1/2 Ribbed Tread \$21.65
85c

GENUINE A. C. Titan Spark Plug

This is the plug you
are advertised na-
tionally. A strong
plug, which is
a fast, hot spark.
OVER PRICE
85c

LEACH GOES BIG AT CHICAGO AUTO SHOW.

ONLY PACIFIC COAST MANUFACTURER JUBILANT OVER SUCCESS OF CAR.

The national debt would look like
pin money alongside the sum repre-
sented in orders taken by motor-car
manufacturers at the Chicago Auto-
mobile show, providing all were as
successful as was the only Los An-
geles manufacturer represented in
the big exhibit.

DECIDEDLY PLEASED.

Which is to say that M. A. Leach
is more than pleased with the man-
ner in which the Leach power-plus
six fared in the Windy City, where
it was one of the real show attrac-
tions.

WILL HAVE TO PAY CUSTOMS DUTIES ON REPAIRS MADE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Several visiting motorists from
Canada now are in Los Angeles and
all are showing concern over what
may be their fate, if it should be-
come necessary for them to have re-
pairs made to their cars while here,
when they undertake to return to
Canada. A situation has arisen
where motorists visiting in this
country who have had extensive re-
pairs made to their cars while here
have had to pay customs duty on
those repairs, according to H. C.
McVey, the local representative of
the Oakland car, who learned of the
situation while attending the recent
national automobile show in Chi-
cago.

TEST OF CAR.

"That's the test of a car, whether
it's manufactured in Los Angeles
or at the North Pole, whether it's
a car distributor and dealers rec-
ognize as one that motorists want."
M. A. Leach remarked about the
orders, "and their verdict is quite
naturally very pleasing to all of us
here."



Speeding Up Shipments to the Hawaiian Islands.
"Jam" Johnson, sales manager of the Royal Hawaiian Sales Company, has been doing a lot of hustling the past week. Here we see him handing out final instructions on a shipment of Morelands destined for San Pedro, on their way to the land of the sensuous clime.

TRUCK BUSINESS IS BUSTLING IN HAWAII.

Moreland Manager for Islands Here to Speed Up Delayed Orders.

"Jam" Johnson, as he is known by his friends in the automotive industry on the Coast and throughout the length and breadth of the happy, care-free isles of Hawaii, or J. A. M. Johnson, general sales manager of the Royal Hawaiian Sales Co., as he is known officially, has been trotting up and down this fair land for the past week hustling up shipments of Moreland trucks and various articles which his concern represents in the islands and emitting, high tension sparks of thought and comment on his way.

Johnson has three subjects very close to his heart and about which he vaxes ebullient in his character-istic patois of Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese with a smattering of straight United States. These are advertis- ing, Moreland trucks and the beau- ties, hospitality and future of Hawaii.

Mr. Johnson has been stirring up the Moreland folks on some of his delayed orders and succeeded in get- ting five completed trucks out of that much overworked production plant, to send back to his customers at home. "The Morelands are the most popular truck in Hawaii," says Mr. Johnson. "We are selling all we can get and they are giving splendid satisfaction hauling rock, sugar cane, fertilizer and the many other things about the great plantations."

UNLIMITED SERVICE PLEDGE TO OWNERS.

SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED FOR THE LIFETIME OF CAR BY PACIFIC MOTORS.

Putting into concrete form a promise conveyed in the published announcements of the concern's en- try into the ranks of automobile distributors here, which assured mo- torists that the company would have something of more than ordinary in- terest to say from time to time af- fecting relations between people who buy motor cars and those who sell them, the Pacific Motors Cor- poration has fired its first shot.

UNLIMITED PLEDGE.
"Unlimited service" conveyed in the briefest possible language the pledge the distributors of the King- King eight make to motorists. And it means exactly what it says, un- limited service, according to the management of the Pacific Motors Corporation, now housed in the new King headquarters on South Grand avenue.

"Our announcement along this line speaks for itself," Stephen I. Kus, general manager of the King corporation, declared, adding, "but, in- asmuch as people have been hearing so much about service, there may be some who think this as an inter- pretation" is needed of the term we have used, I want to explain what we mean by this guarantee.
"We do not mean to guarantee King owners unlimited service for a mere thirty, sixty or ninety days, nor yet for forty visiting. We guaran- tee them unlimited service for the en- tire lifetime of their cars."

"There's no joker in our propo- sition; no nigger in the woodpile. We mean exactly what we say, and the reason that we say it is that we have enough confidence in the King eight, are well enough acquainted with it, we might say, to warrant us in making such a guarantee."

GENUINE SERVICE.
A. W. Young, Southern Califor- nia manager of the Pacific Motors, amplified what General Manager Kus said by delving service to mean the making of any mechanical ad- justments as many times and as of- ten as necessary to assure a perfect- ly-functioning motor, and the re- placement, if they are needed, of any parts that might develop de- fects.

CANADIANS WROUGHT UP OVER DECISION.

WILL HAVE TO PAY CUSTOMS DUTIES ON REPAIRS MADE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Several visiting motorists from Canada now are in Los Angeles and all are showing concern over what may be their fate, if it should be- come necessary for them to have re- pairs made to their cars while here, when they undertake to return to Canada. A situation has arisen where motorists visiting in this country who have had extensive re- pairs made to their cars while here have had to pay customs duty on those repairs, according to H. C. McVey, the local representative of the Oakland car, who learned of the situation while attending the recent national automobile show in Chi- cago.

There is an increasing number of motorists from Canada who come to the United States to stay a pe- riod of a few days, weeks or months, in the last few years several hun-

JAHNS' PISTONS



Monuments of Quality

Lightness, general appearance and fineness of workman- ship identify the outstanding quality of Jahns' pistons. They are manufactured to meet every demand of all types of service—automobile, tractor, truck or aeroplane.

Insure perfection in your motor's performance—avoid warping and cracking—specify Jahns' Quality Pistons for your reground cylinders. Jahns' service prevents delay. Our factory is the largest exclusive semi-finished piston plant in the world.

W. H. JAHNS

"NOTHING BUT PISTONS"

2662-64 Lacy St., Los Angeles, Cal.

PHONE: Lincoln 1488.

The Alemite Lubricating System

Is Standard Equipment on the Cars, Trucks, and Tractors Made by These Factories

- Acme Motor Truck Co.
- American Steam Motor Car Co.
- American Truck & Trailer Co.
- Apperson Bros. Automobile Co.
- Arrow Bottlers Mch. Co.
- Available Truck Co.
- Bullock Tractor Co.
- Chicago Motor Truck Co.
- J. I. Case Motor Works.
- Dodge Brothers.
- Federal Motor Truck Co.
- Hamilton Motors Co.
- Apex Truck.
- Hupp Motor Car Corp.
- International Harvester Co.
- King Motor Car Co.
- Monarch Tractor Co.
- Moreland Motor Truck Co.
- Nelson Motor Truck Co.
- Jumbo Truck.
- Nelson & LeMoon Co.
- Ogden Motor Truck Co.
- Parker Motor Truck Co.
- Premier Motor Corp.
- Reo Motor Car Co.
- Rock Falls Mfg. Co.
- Selden Motor Vehicle Co.
- Scripps-Booth Corp.
- Sprague Elec. Wks. of G. E. Co.
- Titan Truck Co.
- Transport Truck Co.
- Tower Truck Co.
- Triangle Truck Co.
- United Motors Co.
- Union Motor Truck Co.
- U. S. Tractor & Mch. Co.
- Velie Motor Corp.
- Viall Motor Car Co.
- Walker Vehicle Co.
- White Motor Co.
- Grant Motor Car Co.
- Tiffin Wagon Co.

It MUST Be Good If They Use It



NO ONE is more keenly interest- ed in the service and satisfaction you obtain from your motor car than the manufac- turer.

That is why the manufacturers of more than two score American cars, trucks and tractors have adopted the Ale- mite Lubricating System as stand-

ard equipment on their 1920 models. The designers of these automotive vehicles recognize in the Alemite Lubricating system the most effective method of chassis lubri- cation that has ever been devised. They KNOW its use will immensely prolong the life of any automotive vehicle and greatly increase the quality of its service.

You Need the Alemite System on the Car You Drive.

It will save you time and work, in lubricating your car. It greases your car EFFICIENTLY. Fifteen minutes of clean and easy work—and your car is really lubricated.

The device is simplicity itself. A combination of compressor and patent nipples forces heavy grease under 500 pounds pressure into the tightest bearing. A bearing filled with heavy grease in this fashion will not wear. Squeaks and rattles are prevented. Your car will give you better service.

You can see the system in operation on your neighbor's new car, or ask your dealer or garage man. They KNOW what the Alemite system will do.

The Alemite Lubricator Co.

Of California

1400 SOUTH FIGUEROA STREET

Phone Main 3130

LOS ANGELES

Allen

When it comes to hill climb- ing and hub deep hard go- ing, this new Allen is in its hap- piest mood—that's where it shines.

Also, in traffic it's a great ad- vantage to be driving an Allen.

Wouldn't you like to take a test ride in this Allen?

Warmington Harrison Co.
1320 W. Seventh St.

THE ALLEN MOTOR CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO

ouse Co.

Open Evenings

WOMAN MARATHON DRIVER

In the sphere of motoring, women are not confining their activities to the choosing of models and colors, not by any means! Now comes Mrs. J. Kathary of Ardmore, Okla., who, accompanied by her sister, drove every foot of the way from her home to Los Angeles in a Peerless eight touring car. That Mrs. Kathary drove some 2000 odd miles between January 3 and January 28

may hold no great import inasmuch as women are more and more becoming accustomed to long distance driving, but that with only another woman as a companion, she tackled the roads of Northern Texas, New Mexico and Arizona at this season of the year, stamps her as a fearless and thoroughly experienced pilot. She is that type of woman of which the West has reason to be proud. In Northern Texas, rain, hail and snow placed the roads in such shape that it was necessary for the couple to put up for a week at Midland. Mud was everywhere and the roads seemed to have no bottom. When she pulled out bound for Los Angeles, experienced men drivers feared she would never make it and what would happen if the Peerless stuck in the mud. But it didn't. All told, the Peerless, its driver and her companion passed a total of twelve cars hopelessly stalled.

RUSSELL CONVALESCING.
Albert J. Russell, president of the Boulevard Motors Corporation, Doris and Templar distributors, who was seriously stricken with influenza while visiting the home of his mother at Covington, Ky., is reported out of danger and well on the road toward recovery. It will be some time, however, before he will be able to travel.

Prizes for Letter Winners.
Michigan Agricultural College will distribute life passes to all past and future winners of monograms. They will admit to all games in which the "Aggies" compete.

SEE
ADV.
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4



The General Says:-

"An ordinary sheet of steel

has just so much tensile strength—so much wear resistance. However, steel from one mill may be better than that from another—provided the price is the same, that is the metal you want if you are using sheet steel.

BUT, place that same steel in a tank of sulphuric or any other powerful acid and its wear resistance will be lessened very materially, depending on the time it stays in the tank.

So it is with batteries—which is the reason thousands of discriminating battery owners today are specifying 'GREEN SEAL.'



The battery that excels in every competitive test of strength and endurance. Born the day it is purchased—filled with acid—for the first time the day you put it in your car. The best battery absolutely new. Your next battery.

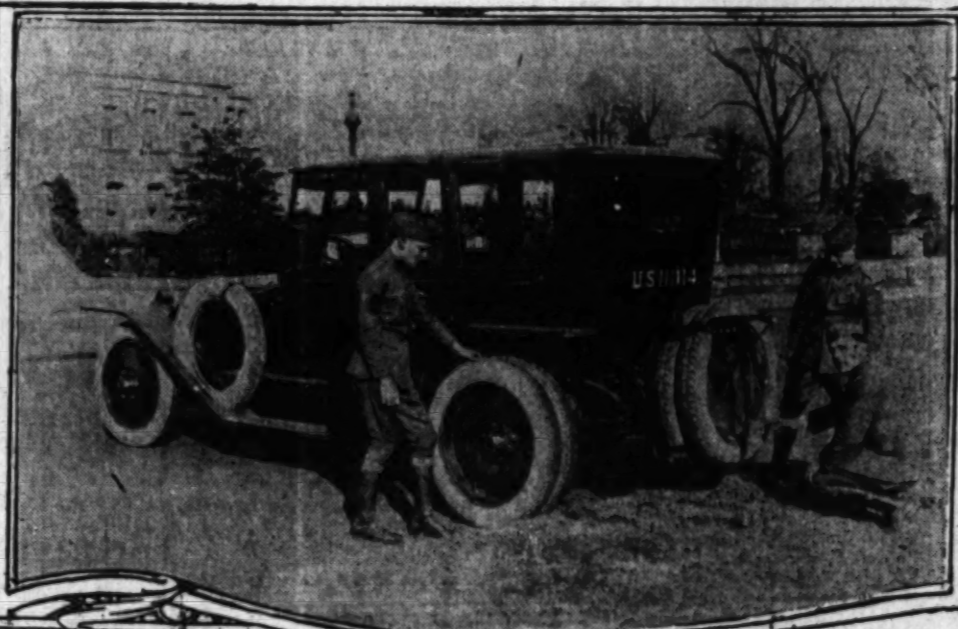
Prest-O-Lite
Battery Service

BATTERY OWNERS! No matter what battery you carry, our nearest service station is always at your disposal. Call for service that is REAL SERVICE!

The General SERVICE CO.
Bd. 2569 1500 So. Hope St.
Los Angeles Service Stations:

Ranning & Forrester, 5850 Hollywood Blvd.
Kramer Auto Electric Co., 1048 S. Olive St.
Reliable Auto Electric Co., 908 N. Broadway
Coons Auto Electric Co., West Sixth Street
and Wilmer.
Norman I. Prosser, Pasadena, Cal.
J. R. Orr, 953 West 54th St.
Crane & Trotter Battery Co., 816 S. Olive St.

Blix-Hunt Co., Glendale.
General Ignition Co., 305 West Pico St.
California Battery and Ignition Co., 807 S. Olive Street.
Westchester Garage, 3412 West Pico Street.
Davidson, House & Meyers, 1310 S. Hope St.
Griffith Garage, Battery & Ignition Co., 1444 E. Siuason Ave.



Pershing's Chauffeurs Stick by Him.

Here we have the three motor transport corps sergeants and the car they drove for the head of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. They learned to like their job so well that they refuse to quit now they're back home.

PERSHING'S DRIVERS ARE STILL WITH HIM.

STICK TO THE JOB DURING AMERICAN CAMPAIGNS AND REFUSE TO QUIT NOW.

Three Motor Transport Corps sergeants, each of whom wears four service stripes, came back from France on the Leviathan with Gen. Pershing. And they are still with him. They decided they would rather stay in the army than take discharge, and that there was nothing in the army they would rather do than drive Gen. Pershing's automobiles. As they had made good in France as the general's chauffeurs, all their wishes were readily granted.

HERE THEY ARE.

The men are: Sergeant First Class O. B. Eller and Edward M. Dolan, who went to France in May, 1917, with the Fifteenth Engineers, spent most of the fall of that year as a driver of staff cars on the British front. He drove for Canadian officers during the fighting at Poperinge and Vimy Ridge. In the spring of 1918 he was attached to the First Division during the battle of Cantigny and Montdidier. He was at Chateau Thierry with the Second Engineers. His home is at Wheeling, W. Va. Eller, who landed in France in July, 1917, with the Tenth Engineers, was with the Canadians at Cambrai and during their retirement before the German drive in the spring of 1918. He was with Gen. Pershing on most of his inspections of divisions departing for home.

MOTORBIKE EXPERT.

Sergeant August, who had been a motorcycle driver on the Mexican border, went to France as one of Gen. Pershing's motorcycle drivers. All are expert mechanics who take pride in keeping the cars in top-notch condition at all times. When caught by the photographer they had just completed an idle-hour job of shifting the Firestone cords with which both cars are equipped. That'll keep the wear well distributed," said one, by way of explanation.

CURBSTONE TRADERS BEING DRIVEN OUT.

USED-CAR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION NOT ON TRAIL OF FLY-BY-NIGHT CONCERNS.

The shoe, as represented by the new ordinance leveled at "curbstone" automobile brokers has been run to pinch, according to reports made by several recognized dealers who got in touch the past week with Secretary F. B. Calvert of the Used Car Dealers Association.

"The fellows who are buying up wrecks and near-wrecks out in the country and even outside the city are beginning to wall that the new ordinance is too stringent," the secretary says in the gist of the information given him.

"These importers are quite naturally anxious to keep their operations under cover as much as possible, and the fact that the new law makes it necessary to display a sign apprising the public of the fact that they are dealers is interfering with their operations."

"They're pretty much the same boat with the fellows who are posing as individual owners of automobiles, who have really gone into the used car business as a sideline, but who try to disguise themselves. Whenever there's a disguise there's a reason for it, and we are going to seek out the reason."

RUTLEDGE COMPANY IN NEW BUILDING.

SALESROOM ONE OF BEST IN THE CITY; PERMANENT HOME FOR NATIONAL CARS.

The Rutledge Motor Company is now in its new building at 1140 South Figueroa street, in the new auto row of Los Angeles. This building was built especially for the Rutledge Motor Company and can boast of one of the neatest and most beautiful salesrooms in Los Angeles.

In having this building designed the members of the new firm had in mind the idea of having permanent headquarters for National owners of Southern California.

The new firm is headed by Mr. Fred Rutledge, who has been with the National factory for twelve years and will be ably assisted by H. A. Burgess, sales manager, who has also been connected with the National line for a number of years. The fact that the members of this new firm are old National men and who have had the welfare of the factory in mind for so many years, it is only quite natural that they will continue to take care of the National owners whether they are new or old.

TRUCK INDUSTRY TO ADVANCE WITH ROADS.

MILLIONS SPENT ON HIGHWAYS WILL BE BIG BOOST FOR MOTOR TRANSPORTATION HERE.

"It would be impossible to imagine anything more encouraging for the automobile and the motor-truck industry than the recent announcement that more than two billion dollars would be available for good roads construction in the United States during the year 1920," declares Freeman A. McKenna of the City Garage, distributor for Commerce motor trucks for Southern California.

"Speed is the chief advantage of the motor truck over previous methods of transportation. Speed is, of course, impossible with any truck over bad roads. The motorization of the hauling in the city is fairly complete today because of the improved streets of the city. In the country, the market for motor trucks has been barely touched because of the poorer road conditions. "Of course, in Southern California, roads in the rural districts are probably better than anywhere else in the United States, and as a consequence, more motor trucks are in general use. But just imagine what demand will be made on the builders of motor trucks when the two billion dollars' worth of good roads work that is now started is actually completed."

Hudson Also Supreme in Distinction

The Super-Six Has Always Been the Pattern Car. Its Exclusive Motor for Five Years Has Given It Mastery in Performance and Endurance

It was never sought to develop the Hudson Super-Six as the greatest speed and power car in the world.

It is true that in speed—in hill-climbing—in quick acceleration—no stock car ever matched it. Official records show that. But they are incidental. They were made in tests to prove Hudson endurance.

Surely these great performance qualities are enough to account for Hudson's five years of leadership as the largest selling fine car in the world. Any owner would take pride in a car that none has equalled in any worth-while performance record.

Yet a large class of Hudson buyers selected it for an altogether different quality.

A Distinctive Design An Exclusive Motor

Thousands chose it with an eye single to its beauty, charm and notable appearance. They hold none can surpass it in distinction. For the Hudson looks its supremacy in every line.

But it is idle to think that those who primarily seek fine appearance in a car do not value the mechanical superiority of the Hudson Super-Six.

Granted you will never require such great speed, yet Hudson's capacity means less than half load in ordinary driving. It insures absolute freedom from strain.

That extra reserve power means much on hills. It means much in flexibility and in quick response. It saves much changing of gears. It

means utter smoothness—due to less vibration, than any other type ever achieved.

That, too, is a matter of record. The official proofs are open to all.

Perfect Mechanism Makes Such Luxury Possible

In the exclusive Super-Six motor vibration is reduced almost to nil. Motor efficiency is increased 80%. Motor power is increased 72% without added size or cylinders. Endurance is almost doubled. The Super-Six principle would add these advantages to any conventional type six-cylinder motor. But no other car can.

Its type gives Hudson every advantage. Why accept a lesser car?

You will find in the Hudson all the beauty and luxury that imagination and skilled workmanship can create.

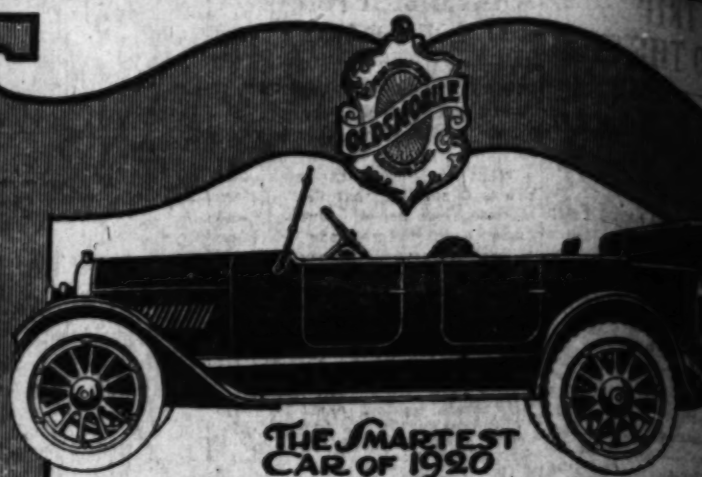
See How It Leads All Fine Cars

Note how it predominates wherever fine cars are seen. Outside of the clubs, the opera, the theater; in the fine residence streets and fashionable boulevards observe how it compares two, three and even four to one, any other make of fine car.

The supply of Hudsons has never been sufficient for the demand. Thousands have waited months for certain wanted models. Insure yourself against disappointment by placing your order well in advance of the time you will require it.

Harold L. Arnold
Motor Car Merchant 7th and Grand Ave.
Branch at Santa Barbara

"Opening Event," New Los Angeles Speedway, Beverly Hills, Feb. 21, 1920.



THE SMARTEST CAR OF 1920

A BUNDANT power. That is one secret of the long life and smooth performance of the Oldsmobile Eight.

You will never overtax the ability of the Oldsmobile Eight, regardless of the demands you make upon it.

Yet, because of its double power range, you will find it a highly economical motor in every-day use.

J. W. Leavitt & Co.

Distributors

1150 South Figueroa Street

BRANCHES:

San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles

Oldsmobile 8

TRIP TO THE SUN.

the Yearly Mileage of Buicks in the State.

Thousand Laps Left Over for Side Trip.

Offers Some Interesting Figures.

Recent sales activity at the Buick Automobile Company is shown in amazing figures just made public by the California Institution of Science. If all the Buicks in daily use in this State were suddenly removed from the world, there would be a serious loss in many lines of business. It is the inconvenience to the world of Buick transportation, from the vital part that the Buick plays in the everyday life of the world. In the 1919 figures, the Buick compilation shows that there are practically 27,000 Buicks in daily service in this State, an estimate of total Buick miles every twenty-four hours, or 197,100,000 miles in

around the earth. The daily Buick in California is almost twenty times around the earth. And the Buick would take the Buick 12,500 miles left for a side trip around the world. Buick use, the records of Buick Automobile Company show that Buicks are practically 27,000 Buicks in daily service in this State, an estimate of total Buick miles every twenty-four hours, or 197,100,000 miles in

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CLIMBS PL

Mount Australia comes the Buick car that not only established a record, but was deemed of importance to receive special mention in the newspapers. Melbourne, New South Wales driver who piloted the Buick for it new distinction in hardness and reliability. Melbourne's trip was to the

SEE
ADV.
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1750



NATIONAL WINDSHIELD

Now Priced

We have reductional Wings for a limited opportunity to quality wings can inspect N ing accessory rooms. Place as this price

Shaynin
South Figueroa St.

MORNING.

TRIP
TO THE SUN.Yearly Mileage of
in the State.Laps Left
Solo Trip.Offers Some In-
Figures.

activity at the
Company is en-
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increased efficiency of
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roles. In Los An-
Buicks is used by the
for its fast work-
with different driv-
are pointed about
night and day, always
speed that would be
of less rugged con-
the police are not
providing, either.

many more Buicks in
being back and forth
every day. And some
are through rough
the car, despite heavy

CLIMBS PLENTY RANGES.

Summit of the Plenty Ranges sur-
mounting the city of Melbourne, and
the Herald of that city, recounting
Mr. Whitbourn's adventures, said
that the intrepid driver had been
warned before starting that no car
had yet succeeded in mounting the
range.

Before he had advanced very far
on his journey Mr. Whitbourn
realized why the feat of climbing the
range in a motor car had been so
long delayed. When the mountain
track was reached after traversing
what is called the northern road
out of Melbourne, Whitbourn found
it not only a steep gradient, but in
a very rough condition. An abun-
dant of scrubby growth and loose
earth made progress very tedious
and difficult.

After two miles of this rough
climbing the Paige reached a set-
tling's clearing on the range, which,
seen from the city on clear days,
looked like a bald spot shaved on the
mountain side. There remained a
further climb of a quarter of a
mile, but the toll entailed was
worth while, for when Whitbourn,
the first man to reach this vantage
point in an automobile, arrived at
the summit, the view that greeted
him was magnificent, comprising a
panorama of mountain ranges, val-
leys, plains, settlements and even
Port Phillip Bay in the vast distance.
The descent was even more difficult
than the climb, but by dint of pa-
tience and great care to avoid dis-
astrous consequences from skidding
in the loose earth, Mr. Whitbourn
negotiated the trail in his Paige
safely to the bottom.

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lesser car?

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at imagination and skilled work-

create.

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All Fine Cars

it predominates wherever fine

Outside of the clubs, the open,

the fine residence streets and on

boulevards observe how it outman-

and even four to one, any other

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of Hudsons has never been out-

demand. Thousands have wanted

ertain wanted models. You can

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placing your order well ahead of

will require it.

d Ave.

Hills, Feb. 27, 1920.

Shaynin Mfg. Co.

Figueras St., Los Angeles

WHAT IS BEST FORM
OF NONSKID TIRE?RALPHS SAYS SHARP-EDGED
BARS SET AT RIGHT ANGLES
WILL DO WORK.

What really constitutes a nonskid
tire is a question that nearly every
motorist has asked himself and
many have directed the query to
others. Everybody knows the ne-
cessity of an efficient nonskid tire,
but perhaps only a few have de-
termined that among the multiplicity
of fanciful tread designs there
are actually only two basic princi-
ples of the laws of physics which
can be built into an automobile tire
to operate against skidding, says
Walter Ralph of the Ralphs Gro-
cery Company, distributors of
Stronghold tires.

One of these is by presenting
sharply edged bars of rubber square-
ly at right angles against allpa-
re in all directions. The other meth-
od, highly efficient when new, is
small recesses or holes arranged in
series which form a vacuum when
pressed against the smooth road
surface. Under the weight of the
car these depressions have a capil-
lary action that literally sucks up
the moisture and creates a small, but
continuous, series of dry spots for
the sharp edges of the rubber to
grip against. An objection seen in
this type is that wear eventually
makes virtually a smooth tread of
the casing.

GATES-KELLY FIRM
LEAVES TRUCK FIELD.

After having been engaged in the
distribution of motor trucks for
about three years and passenger cars
for about two months, the Gates-
Kelley Automotive Company has de-
cided upon withdrawal from the
commercial vehicle field and to con-
centrate upon motor cars. The com-
pany is the territorial distributor for
the Paterson six, a car that is made
in Flint, Mich., and has been on the
market for twelve years, and in or-
der to build up a strong organiza-
tion that will have passenger cars
as the undivided interest representa-
tion of the Jumbo and Smith trucks
has been discontinued.

HAWAIIAN SWIM TEST.

Honolulu swimming events will
occur April 17 to 19, in connection
with the centenary celebration of
the Hawaiian missions centennial
week, April 11 to 13. Honolulu
will, during the period, stage an
aquatic carnival of world-wide in-
terest, in which both men and wom-
en champions will compete.

CLIMBS PLENTY RANGES.

Summit of the Plenty Ranges sur-
mounting the city of Melbourne, and
the Herald of that city, recounting
Mr. Whitbourn's adventures, said
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astrous consequences from skidding
in the loose earth, Mr. Whitbourn
negotiated the trail in his Paige
safely to the bottom.

You Save
\$5.00

NATIONAL WINDSHIELD WINGS

Now the Lowest
Priced Quality Wings

We have reduced the price of Na-
tional Wings from \$22.50 to \$17.50
for a limited time. This is your
opportunity to equip your car with
quality wings and save money. You
can inspect National Wings at lead-
ing accessory houses or at our sales-
rooms. Place your order at once,
as this price will not last long.

Shaynin Mfg. Co.

Figueras St., Los Angeles

The
FRANKLIN SEDANThe most constructive element in the automobile world today
is the Franklin SedanFor eighteen years Franklin Cars have been light
and flexibly built instead of heavy and rigid.

They have been giving comfort instead of riding strain.

They have been economical instead of wasteful.

They have been safe in winter instead of liable to
freeze.They have been free for all-year use instead of re-
stricted to seasons.They have been direct air cooled instead of indirectly
air cooled with water.They have been dependable in summer instead of
prone to boil.The Franklin is revolutionizing car manufacturers' claims on
one hand and car buyers' demands on the other

FOR the past five years these differences have
been emphasized in particular by the Franklin
Sedan—the first enclosed car, and the only one
today, to afford greater road range than the average
open car.

Its ability to cover distances in a day without exhaust-
ing its driver and passengers—a revelation to the
owners of ordinary cars; its disregard for road condi-
tions at every season of the year; its indifference to
temperature; all unite with its exclusive Sedan features
to give the Franklin Sedan the fastest growing sale
of any fine enclosed car.

The Franklin Sedan is distinguished by its Wide
Observation Windows giving unobstructed outlook,
two Wide Doors increasing riding view and making

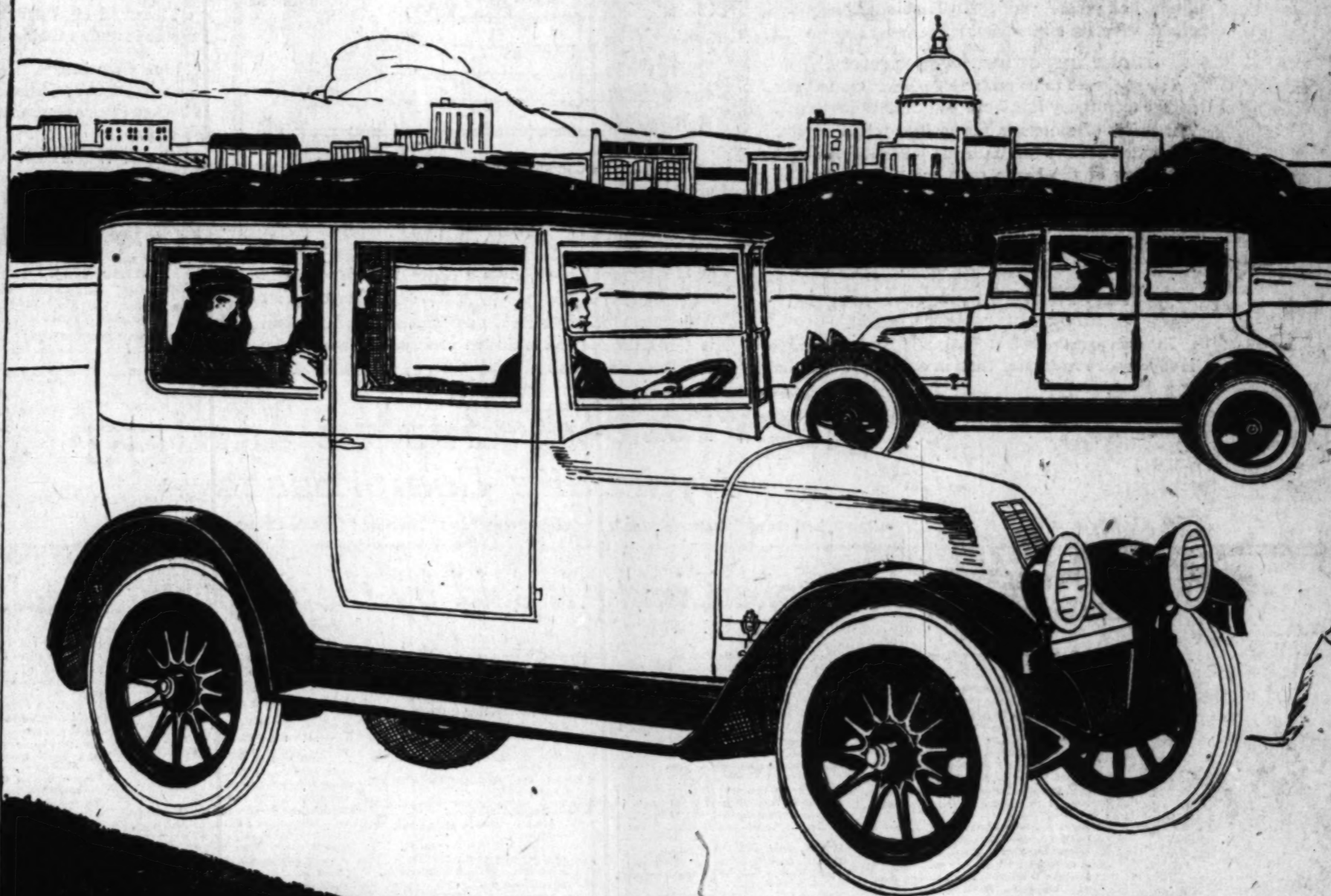
access easy, the Slanting V-Shaped Windshield giving
broadest driving vision, the Sloping French-style Hood.

With the Franklin it is easy to convince those who
know other cars. Their previous experience makes
them quick to grasp the differences in Franklin per-
formance which make possible—

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation

The more skeptical, experienced and hard-headed
you are on what a motor car can do, the more pleased
we will be to give you a Franklin demonstration over
any road you say.

RALPH HAMLIN, Inc.

PASADENA BRANCH
245 W. Colorado1036-44 South Flower St.
Los AngelesSAN DIEGO BRANCH
Broadway at State



1300 accidents cause injury or death every day

In a single day in New York City alone it is estimated that there are 33 automobile accidents serious enough to report—accidents which cause injury or death. For the entire country the number amounts to 1300 every day.

At least 10 per cent of these accidents could have been avoided if the brakes had been in good condition, and properly applied. That is the judgment of various state authorities.

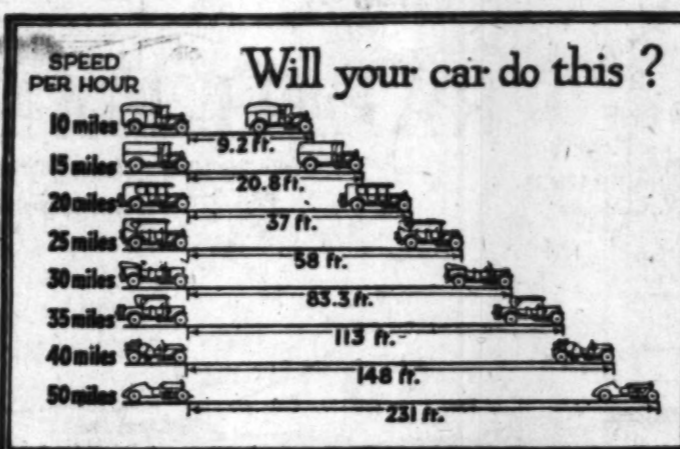
Brake inspection insures safety

It is so simple to be on the safe side. Go to your garage man today and have your brakes inspected. Thousands of motorists are making this a regular precaution at sixty-day intervals. Possibly a simple tightening of the brake rods, or an adjustment of the equalizer is all that is needed to give you safety instead of ever present danger.

If the garage man says the brakes need relining, follow his advice without any delay.

Why Thermoid Brake Lining is safest and wears longest

In each square inch of Thermoid Brake Lining there is 40% more material than in ordinary woven lining.



This chart has been worked out by leading automobile engineers. It shows how quickly an automobile, going at various speeds, should be able to stop, providing the brakes are efficient.

This additional body gives a closer texture which is made tight and compact by hydraulic compression under 2000 lbs. pressure. In addition to this, Thermoid is Grapnelized, an exclusive process in manufacture which enables it to resist moisture, oil and gasoline.

The close, compact texture of Thermoid, so processed, causes it to wear down more slowly than ordinary brake lining, and even, so that it maintains its gripping power even when worn to wafer thinness.

The engineers and manufacturers of 50 of the leading passenger cars and trucks have standardized on Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining because it makes their cars safer.

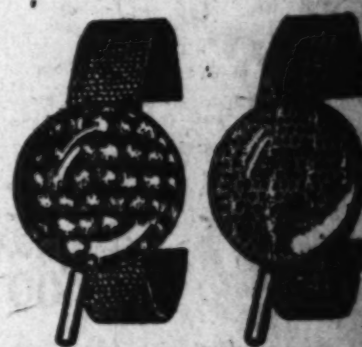
Have your brakes inspected today. Remember that every foot of Thermoid is backed by our Guarantee: **Thermoid will make good—or WE WILL.**

Thermoid Rubber Company

Factory and Main Office
TRENTON, N. J.

New York Chicago San Francisco Detroit
Los Angeles Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston
Cleveland London Tulsa

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS
The Canadian Pacific-McCormick Co., Limited
Montreal
Branches in all principal Canadian cities



Ordinary Woven Lining

Notice the loosely woven texture. Wears down quickly and unevenly, losing its gripping power as it wears.

Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining

Notice the compact texture. Wears down slowly and evenly, losing its gripping power as it wears.

Thermoid Brake Lining

Hydraulic Compressed

Makers of "Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints" and "Thermoid Crolide Compound Tires"

Thermoid Brake Lining is sold by the following Dealers:

J. F. Armstrong Repair Shop, 1221 West
Pico St.
Adams Truck Co., 819 Yale St.
A and B Garage, 800 W. Washington.
Applegate & Currie, 2746 S. Vermont Ave.
Adams Garage, 2806 Moneta Ave.
Arlington Garage, 2923 W. Washington.
The Arcade Garage, 1918 East 7th St.
Agul Garage, 648 S. San Pedro.
Tom Altum, 1047 S. Olive.
Harold L. Arnold, 1021 Broadway.
J. V. Baldwin Motor Co., 1143 S. Olive St.
Benson Garage Co., Cor. Sunset and N.
Broadway.
Buck Special Shop, 1215 S. Flower St.
Buick Garage, 125 N. Broadway.
Walter M. Brown, Figueroa & Pico Sts.
J. S. Bushy, 717 W. 11th St.
Boothby & Schwartz, 5228 Moneta Ave.
Boshling Bros., 701 W. Washington St.
Babson Co., 2225 S. Central Ave.
Beacon Garage, 518 S. Buyle Ave.
Beauregard & Gray Motor Co., Inc., 1724
Broadway Ave.
Fred Blum, 1884 W. Washington.
Buckley Auto Repair Shop, 4301 So. Central
Ave.
Broadway Motor Dealers, 923-925 S. Bdy.
City Garage, 1005 S. Olive St.
Master Cadillac Service Co., 1228 West
Pico St.
California Auto Repair Co., 820 West
Washington.
Sherr L. Cole, 651 S. San Pedro.
Bender Motor Car Co., 820 S. Hope St.

Comet Garage, 2800 S. Main St.
California Auto Repair Co., 820 West
Washington.
Central Ave. Garage, 4217 Central Ave.
Cuples Garage, 2181 E. 7th St.
Carter & Vanberg, 715 Towne Ave.
Davidson-House & Meyer, 1210 S. Hope.
Dump Truck Garage, 528 S. San Pedro St.
Dumont Garage, 410 No. Los Angeles St.
Durr's Auto Repair Shop, 1816 S. San
Pedro.
El Surco Garage, 4881 Huntington Drive.
Bureks Garage, 235 East Washington.
Figueroa Motor Car Co., 720 S. Figueroa.
Fishburn's Automobile Hospital, 1140 E.
Blumen Ave.
F. & M. Garage, 3078 S. Main St.
F. & K. Garage, 221 S. San Pedro St.
Finney Bros. Garage, 1741 Highland Ave.,
Hollywood, Cal.
Garland Garage, 715 Garland Ave.
Greer-Robbins Co., 12th & Flower Sts.
Garland & Jones, S. E. Cor. Figueroa
and Washington.
Griffith's Garage and General Repairs,
1454 Blum Ave.
T. E. Griggs (T. E.), Auto Maintenance
Co., 2426 S. Grand Ave.
Garden Court Garage and Motor Sup.
Co., 7020 Hollywood Blvd.
Galbraith & Martin, 548 Winston St.
Hamburg's Dept. Store, 8th and Bduy.
W. J. Hughes Co., 10th and Olive Sts.
Harvard Garage, 2181 West Washington.
Robert Garage Co., 2854 W. Pico St.
Hoover Garage, 2210 S. Union—and
2220 S. Hoover St.

Hollywood Motor Supply Co., 6130 Hollywood
Bldg.
Hipp Auto Shop & Garage, 943 S. Grand
Ave.
Howard Auto Co., 1225 S. Flower St.
Hollywood Mission Garage, 1728 Highland
Ave.
Hollywood Guaranty Auto Repair Shop,
6028 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood Central Garage, 5259 Hollywood
Bldg.
Highland Ave. Garage, 1660 Highland
Ave.
Hollywood Bulk Service Garage, 6450
Selma Ave., Hollywood.
L. E. Hillman, Flower St. Garage, 528
S. Flower.
Irving & Ellsworth, 210 W. Pico St.
Frank A. Joyce, 1568 W. Pico St.
Knight's Garage, 915 South Hoover St.
Ben Knuth, 1006 S. Olive St.
Lavor Garage, 1528 W. 7th St.
Chas. R. Lasker Garage, 1150 S. Olive St.
Lincoln Heights Garage, 115 N. Ave. 24.
Leach Motor Car Co., 1120 S. Grand Ave.
Lord Motor Car Co., 11th and Olive Sts.
Don Lee, 12th and Main Sts.
Los Angeles Motor Supply Co., 1963 S.
Main St.
R. C. Langray, 1411 East First St.
Laguna Garage, 2824 Stephenson Ave.
H. S. Longfellow, 1522 S. Flower.
Motor Car Supply Co., 920 S. Broadway.
H. C. McVey Co., 1827 S. Olive St.
D. E. Merriam Garage, 819 W. Pico St.
Manual Arts Garage, 4207 S. Vermont
Ave.

Maxwell Auto Repair Shop, 1000 S. Olive.
Metzler Garage, 1506 S. Central Ave.
Metzler Auto Repair & Machine Shop,
729 Central Ave.
Modern Garage & Shop, 2917 Stephenson
Ave.
Lester C. McKnight, 1418 & Los Angeles.
National Service Station, 1214 W. 7th St.
Nikrent Bros., Automotive Shop, 3637
West Pico St.
Neil Auto Co., 1931 N. Broadway.
Neal & Crider, 1120 W. Pico St.
Oak Garage, 4216 Moneta Ave.
Olive Street Garage, 843 So. Olive St.
O. & B. Cadillac Service, 1602 W. Pico.
Pacific Motors Corp., 418 W. 7th St.
Pico Heights Garage, 2721 W. Pico St.
Parsons & Ellsworth, 829 W. Washington.
Peters Garage, 628 N. Broadway.
Pacific Garage, 914 S. San Pedro St.
D. F. Payne & Son Transport Trucks, 1212
S. Los Angeles St.
Glen L. Phillips, 448 S. Figueroa.
J. W. Robinson Garage, 1720 W. 7th St.
Rosedale Garage, 1884 W. Washington.
Thos. L. Rich, 520 S. Los Angeles St.
Hillwell Car & Supply Co., 944 S. Grand
Ave.
Snow & Hometer, 1250 S. Flower St.
S. G. Shannon Studebaker Service Station,
921 S. Flower St.
Sharky-Chandler Service Co., 1943 S.
Main St.
Elmer Shields, 500 W. Washington.
Shrine Garage, 704 W. Jefferson St.
Slauson Motor Co., 1209 S. Slauson Ave.

Southland Garage, 5237 S. Vermont.
Sixty-third St. Garage, 6218 Moneta Ave.
Slauson Ave. Garage, 622 W. Slauson.
Silver Bros. Garage, 704 W. Jefferson.
St. Andrews Garage, 1877 W. Jefferson.
Shepard Thomsen, 505-509 W. Pico St.
Starkley & Powers Garage, 1554 E. 1st.
Sun Auto Repair Shop, 1918 S. San Pedro.
O. T. Stanford (De Luxe Garage), 670 S.
Alvarado.
Sensen Service Garage, 828 S. Los An-
geles St.
Thomas Supply Co., 214 W. 9th St.
Union Square Garage, 2510 S. Hoover St.
University Auto Service Garage, 2785
S. Vermont Ave.
U. S. Garage & Repair Shop, 1004 S. San
Pedro St.
Vermont Auto Works, 1825-27 S. Vermont
Ave.
Van Buren Garage & Repair Shop, 1270
W. Jefferson.
T. C. Vachon, 2261 S. Central Ave.
Westlake Park Garage, 2424 W. 7th St.
Willis Overland Pacific Co., 11th and
Hope.
Woolchester Garage, 2412 W. Pico St.
Washington St. Auto Shop, 1283-84 W.
Washington.
Ward Motor Car Co., 1184-28 W. Wash-
ington St.
Wilson Garage Co., 1153 W. Jefferson St.
West Adams Garage, 1910 W. Adams St.
Woodward Garage & Truck Attachment
Co., Pico and Alvarado Sts.
Zenith Garage, 45th and Moneta Ave.

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the tire.

RETZER

647 So. H

Phone

GEORGE W. RETZER, JR.



Because
popular
made.

Van
Co
Store

1039 S. Broadway
Branch at Santa Barbara

Times Directory of Autom

Gray & Davis

PUENTE GASO

With th

OLD TIRES MADE NEW

Everything You

L. A. Motor

1085 SOUTH M

TO BE ABANDONED.

Feb. 14.—There
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The trail to Roosevelt is the

ANNOUNCING to motorists Change in Partnership

Because of illness, Blaine Russell has found it necessary to withdraw from active business for the present, and his interest in the Retzer-Russell Tire Company has been purchased by Richard Retzer. Under the new arrangement, the business title of the concern is the Retzer Tire Co., general distributor in Los Angeles of

HORSE-SHOE TIRES

Both Cord and Fabric

The Horse-shoe tire represents the same standard of value that has characterized its splendid performance during the past eight years. It goes to the purchaser with an absolute guarantee of satisfactory service. This service is not limited in miles. It extends over the life of the tire.

RETZER TIRE CO.

647 So. Hope St.
Phone 11030

W. RETZER, JR. RICHARD RETZER

Building the half-million dollar new home for Columbia Storage Batteries at 7th and Figueroa.

Why?

Because Columbia is the most popular and dependable battery made.

Harold L. Arnold
Columbia
Storage Batteries

1009 S. Broadway
Branch at Santa Barbara

Directory of Automobile Accessories, etc.

Ray & Davis

QUENTE GASOLINE
With the Punch APEX

TIRES MADE NEW
Prices range from \$3.50 to \$7.50
TIRE CONSTRUCTION CO.
Pico and Olive.
Main 2376. Open Sundays till 12.

Everything You Want for the Auto
L. A. Motor Supply House
1008 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Trail NOT
to be abandoned.

The only direct way into the great Tonto Basin region, as well as affording access from Phoenix to the Roosevelt Dam. The Mesa Commercial Club is leading in an effort to repair the thoroughfare, which now is down to the solid rock for most of the distance between Mormon Flat and Fish Creek. That the road can be traveled is shown by its use daily by a half-dozen stages



He Pours Oil All Over the State.

Presenting Ralph Hamlin upholding a can of his Quaker Brand product, which is bringing so many orders that he is establishing stations throughout the south.

LA FAYETTE ENDORSED
BY PUBLIC AT OUTSET.

EQUIPMENT MAKERS ESPECIALLY WISH TO BE IDENTIFIED WITH NEW CAR.

On June 2, 1919, D. McCall White spread a clean sheet of drawing paper on a drafting board in the billiard-room of his home, sharpened a new pencil, and probably with more ability and experience than any other automobile engineer in Europe or America, started work on a new motor car.

Mature in judgment, experienced in technique and fired with an ambition to do something better than he had ever done before, no artist ever started the master work of his life with greater purpose and determination than he.

"We are going to build a car," he told them, "that will get away like a scared rabbit and be as quiet as a sailboat gliding through the water."

Thus, seven months ago, was born the new Lafayette, which was shown for the first time at the national shows this year.

As executives of the company, both Charles W. Nash, the president, and E. C. Howard have been greatly impressed by the readiness with which the automobile industry and the automobile public accepted this new car without seeing it or even knowing its specifications. From the very outset they evinced a faith in Mr. White's ability that was stimulating, flattering and, deserved.

NEW CADILLACS ON
DISPLAY TOMORROW.

LECTURES TO BE SPECIAL FEATURE OF SHOWROOM EXHIBITION.

The new-type \$9 Cadillac will be formally presented to Los Angeles Monday morning. The first of the new models has arrived and will be placed on display for the initial viewing. Manager J. E. Brown of Don Lee announced that the local showroom would remain open evenings Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

In addition to the new car there also will be exhibited the cut-open motor which was exhibited at the New York and Chicago automobile shows. This motor was shipped by express direct to Los Angeles, following the Chicago show and, after being shown here for a week, will be sent to San Francisco for the northern show.

Another special feature of the formal presentation of the new Cadillac will be the lectures each afternoon by E. Phil Merrill of the educational department of the Cadillac Motor Car Company. Mr. Merrill has been lecturing at automobile shows for the past ten years and comes here from the big eastern exhibits. The Cadillac dealers of Southern California met Friday to hear Merrill's talk on the new car and see the cut-open motor. The factory man's talk is not overtechnical in the least. It is so arranged as to be of interest to the layman and it is not necessary to have a technical knowledge of motor cars to understand the lecture.

NINE CARLOADS OF
VELIES ON THE WAY.

Clear evidence that the shortage of automobiles has passed its critical stage and that the eastern factories will soon be ready to ship out all of the motor cars necessary to take care of the present demand is contained in a letter received by Harry A. Lord of the Lord Motor Car Company. Velie distributors from his brother, Walter Lord, now in Chicago.

According to the letter, the Velie factories will ship during the month of February at least 200 more completed Velie passenger cars than were shipped during January, and the March totals will leap to a figure fully 50 per cent. higher than the total January shipments.

"We have nine carloads of Velie touring models due to arrive in Los Angeles before Wednesday of this week, and they will be followed by another and larger shipment leaving the factories tomorrow," said Harry Lord yesterday.

KERR IS PRESIDENT.
Bob Kerr of Hamilton, Ont., has been elected president of the Athletic League of the Young Men's Christian Association of Canada. Canada has sixty-five organizations with a membership of 40,000 of whom over half are enrolled in the physical department. It has fifty gymnasts, forty-three swimming pools and twenty-two athletic fields owned or rented.

HAS SOMETHING OTHERS WANT.

There is a parable about a man who had something that men wanted. Although he built his cabin in the depths of a forest, the world beat a pathway to his door. Ralph Hamlin has provided the 20th Century exemplification of the man who had something the world was determined to get.

For a number of years Mr. Hamlin has acted as agent for Phinney Bros. Co. of Oil City, Pennsylvania, refiners of Quaker State Motor Oil. Being the representative for Southern California for the Franklin Automobile Co., it developed originally upon Mr. Hamlin to place a supply of this oil in stock to fulfill the requirements of his Franklin purchasers, as "Quaker State" was specifically recommended for use in these cars by the Franklin Company.

In a very short time it was found that the demand for Quaker State oil was not confined to the owners of Franklin cars. This business reached such proportions several weeks ago that Mr. Hamlin found it impossible to handle it with the facilities at hand. Consequently plans were formulated by which this oil is being placed in oil stations throughout Southern California, offering to the thousands of Quaker State users the convenience of oil stations in their immediate neighborhoods.

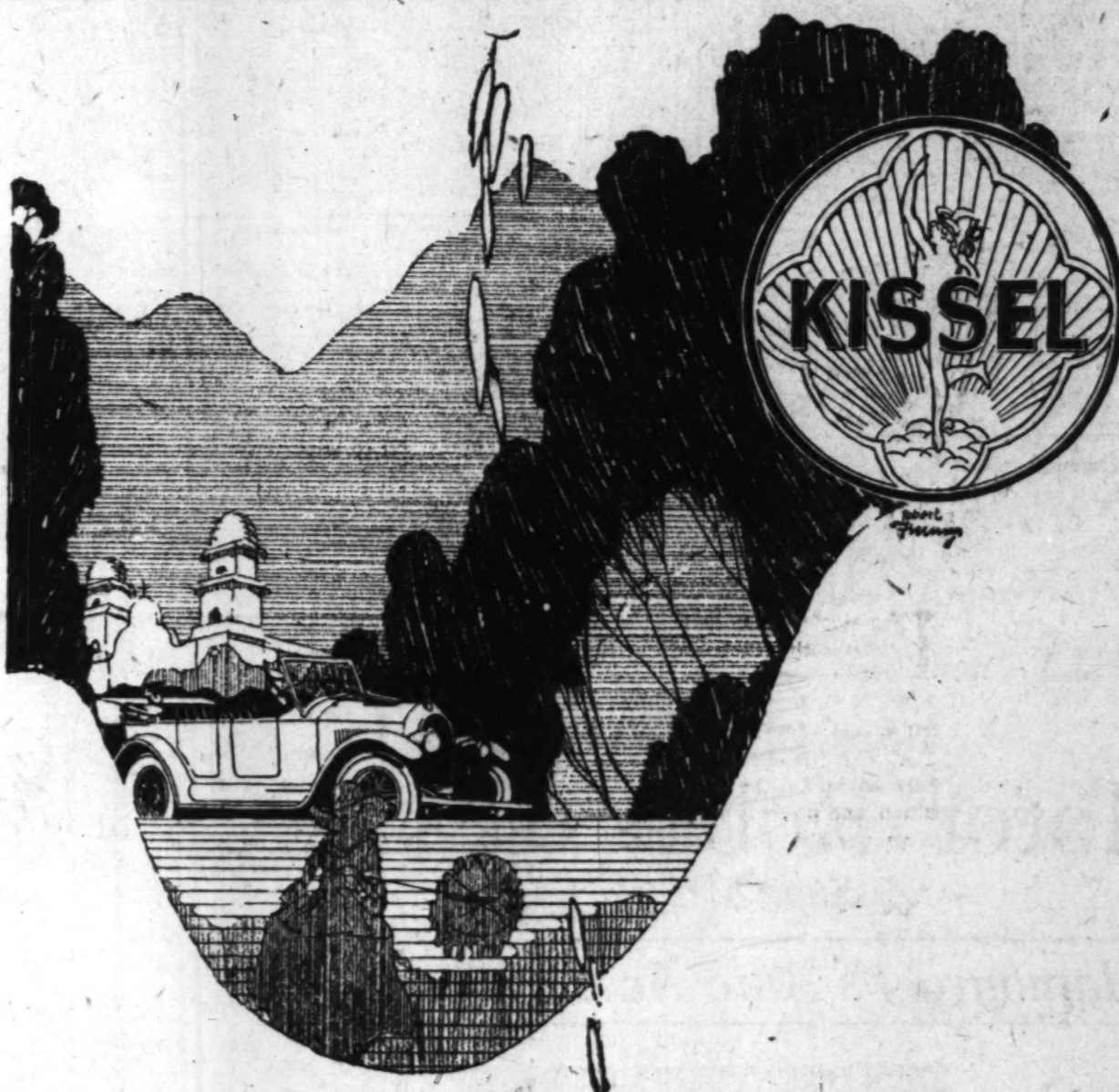
ESTABLISH SUB-BRANCHES.

To more efficiently distribute Horseshoe tires in its territory and which includes the entire Pacific Coast, the Pacific Rubber Company has inaugurated a system of sub-branches, each one of which is centrally located in its respective territory, according to Roy R. Meads, president and general manager of the company. The personnel of these branches has been selected with the utmost care, and the company's reputation for high-grade service will be maintained, he asserted.

"We found that this system would best serve our rapidly growing clientele. Efficient distribution has become a watchword in every line of business—big or little. That it has

particular application in the tire business is fully understood by the motorist and the truck user. With sub-branches operated under our policies, individual dealers are best served and in turn the tire user receives the service that is his due."

"The increasing demand for Horseshoe tires and tubes has made this change imperative. It means more efficient and convenient service. Tremendous business activity has brought about a freight car shortage that impedes shipments. Under our old system Horseshoe tires were received through Los Angeles and San Francisco, and then re-shipped to smaller points. Under the new, these shipments will go direct to the sub-branches from the factory, and in turn go to the dealers."



NO doubt it is true that many folks buy Kissels because they are pleased with their looks.

But it is likewise true that these same folks own Kissels because they serve them faithfully and carry them comfortably.

You see, in the past fourteen years, Kissel has learned how to make good automobiles—and how to make them look as good as they are.

If you are not disappointed with a Kissel when you first see it—then you never will be.

Western Motors Company

Eleventh and Flower Streets
LOS ANGELES

Phone 60388

OAKLAND
SAN FRANCISCO



100%
BATTERIES
SOLD WITH AN UNCONDITIONAL
GUARANTEE

Electric Equipment Company
1240 S. Hope St.

L. M. Slater,
3504 S. Vermont.
Electric Service Co.,
1314 West 7th St.
Kissel Auto Supply Co.,
Eleventh and Flower Sts.
H. N. Landon Electric Co.,
182 W. Pico St.

American Electric Co.,
112 E. 11th.
Western Ave. Garage,
215 So. Western Ave.
Plath Stone Ignition Supply Co.,
710 West Pico
Pasadena Storage Battery Co.,
754 East Colorado St.

Universal Auto Electric Co.,
939 So. Grand Ave.



Wm. Kissel

Standard
Touring Car
Speedster
Tourster
Coupe
Sedan

AERO CLUB HAS
DEFINITE PLANSTo Make Southern California
Center of Activity.Millions to be Invested in
Aeronautic Work.Permanent Organization to
be Perfected Tuesday.

Fifty million dollars annually may be added to the resources of Los Angeles through systematic encouragement of aeronautics, according to a report made by committees of the newly-organized Aero Club of California. This is the consensus of opinion obtained from various sources, and is believed by experts to set a conservative amount when the prospects offered by the huge dirigibles and the load-carrying airplanes are considered.

WIDE ACTIVITY.
The new Aero club is arranging a program of activity which will develop aviation in Southern California in three ways. The assistance of the Aero Club of America at New York has already been pledged in furthering Eastern attention to Los Angeles as an all-year flying center. Large manufacturing companies, already financed in the East, will be urged to establish plants in Southern California, and the aid of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and other bodies will be requested in showing these concerns that this section of the country is superior to any other for manufacturing and experimental work.

Airplane and balloon concerns already established will be encouraged through a campaign to develop interest in the pleasure of flying over California, and steps have already been taken to give greater publicity to this feature of the climate in New York and Chicago. Local air journeys and cross-country flying are to be aided by a standardization of marking and a registration of feasible landing places. A new idea in mountain marking and of arranging landing places adjacent to the State highways, will be considered upon permanent organization of the club's committees.

BIG MEETING.
Invitations to the permanent organization meeting at the assembly room of the Hotel Alexandria next Tuesday evening are being extended through the various chambers of Commerce to all Southern Californians interested in aeronautics. The club expects to have an attendance representing all parts of Southern California.

RACINE TIRES BUILT
FOR RAINY WEATHER.

Half the pleasure of motoring is knowing that you are free from the worry of impending accidents. It is no satisfaction to view the beautiful scenery of Southern California, when you are afraid that a wet road may cause your car to skid and turn turtle upon the side of a road burying its occupants beneath it. California roads are different from those of the east and the widely different climatic conditions need a tire that is constructed especially to meet the rainy season of this state and not the mud and snow of the East.

Mr. Osler of the Osler-Racine Rubber Company of this city claims that the Multi Mile Non-skid tire offered by his company meets these conditions. "This tire," said Mr. Osler, "was built partially from designs submitted by dealers of Southern California. Men who know and understand the conditions against which they had to contend, and in all the time that it has been in use in this section of the country it has given satisfaction to all its users and is finding new friends daily."

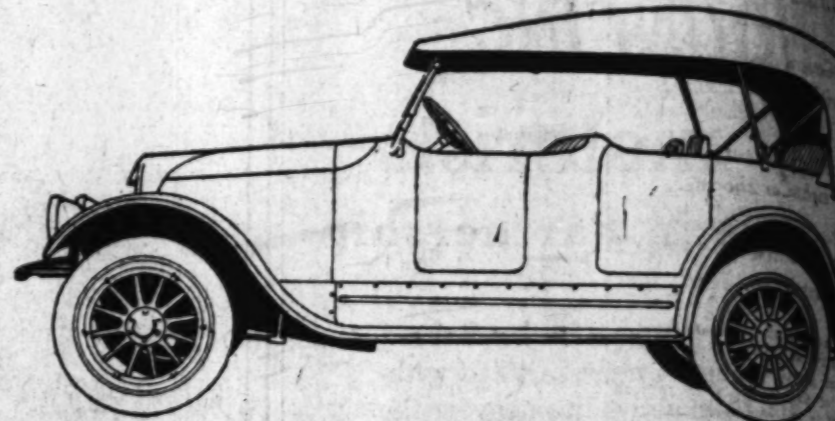
An Easy Way to Reach the Tennis Court.

These fair devotees of the net game find their Dorris car a convenient means of transportation. The scene is a garden spot in Hollywood, where the girls relax by chasing lobs and smashing lawforbs.

FROM CAR TO TENNIS COURT

The general trend of all education is to encourage those physical educational programmes in public and private schools and in universities that are conducive to better health and a stronger race. In line

with this movement, municipalities have established playgrounds where the kiddies may romp and their seniors engage in more energetic sports. To what extent the automobile is aiding in healthful sports is a casual visit to Southern California



Holds the Road at High Speed

Lighter than any other car of equal size, The Holmes Improved Air-Cooled Car holds the road better at high speeds.

The Holmes swings along in boulevard comfort at from 30 to 35 miles an hour over roads where most cars cannot be driven at speeds to exceed 15 to 20 miles an hour.

The flexible front end construction, made possible by the elimination of the rigid construction necessary when a radiator is carried, accommodates the wheels to the road. The car is not bounced into the air by road shocks.

The full-elliptic springs with a wide, easy throw assimilate the blows from the road and in swinging corners the wheels stay on the ground with a firm tractive grip.

And yet with all this flexibility, the Holmes is unusually steady to drive. Without the slight feelings of fatigue greater mileage can be covered in a day than with any other touring car.

A gasoline consumption of 18-20 miles to the gallon, in the air-cooled motor with aeroplane type valves, eighteen valves all in the head, a tire service of 10,000 miles to the set, are proof that high operating cost is no longer necessary in a large, luxurious touring car and that the price of economy is no longer restricted carrying capacity and cramped discomfort.

We Can Make Immediate Delivery
UNITED CORPORATION
756 SO. GRAND AVE.

Distributors for

HOLMES
Improved Air Cooled

A Collector of Travel Pictures

will revel in the wide selection offered by the Rotogravure Section of the Sunday Times. The garnering of the world's best photographs, pictures of the almost inaccessible beauty spots of both hemispheres that the usual traveler could not get are brought within your reach.

The Times Sunday
Magazine is
the Best Publication

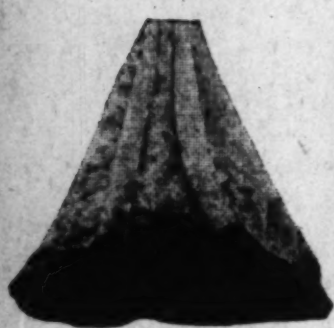
(Store Open All Day Saturdays)

Hamburger's
ESTABLISHED 1881

HOME 10063 — PHONES — BDWY. 1168

A Special Importation of
Motor Robes de Luxe
A Superb Collection

Hamburger's Auto Accessories Dept.



Fabrics

The exquisitely soft, luxurious ermine and polo cloth.
The warm, yet light weight Australian wool, delightfully soft to the touch.
The velvet corduroy suggesting in its richness uncut velvet.
Caracul cloth much resembling the fur of that name and giving fascinating color effects in the play of light and shade.
Many other fabrics.

As your motor flashes by, a glimpse of one of these robes gives a note of color and luxury that is delightful.

Imported Robes

- Of unusually fine wool, in two tones of blue. . . . 100.00
- Of fine soft plush in black or purple with orange. . . 100.00
- Of the rich ermine fabric with two-toned gray or blue plush back. . . . 100.00
- Of rich plush with two-toned gray face and fawn, purple or green back. . . 100.00
- Of soft rich polo cloth in fawn with ivory back. . . 100.00
- Of plush in beautiful green and brown colorings. . . 75.00
- Of the fine Australian wool in stunning plaid effects in purple colorings, and in dark and light blue color effects. . . . 65.00

Many others from \$7.50 up by little steps—\$8.50, \$9, \$10 to \$100—kinds for everyday hard wear as well as the most luxurious.

(Hamburger's—Main Floor—Mezzanine—Monday)

Colors

Exquisite two-toned colorings—lavender and silver, the warm leather tones and cream, delightful grays—you can find a robe whose color beauty enhances that of your car.
Glorious plaids. England is a master at weaving such robes and she has sent us of her best.
Striking, richly lovely stripes.
Whipcord backs coming over, the top to give a border effect.

Domestic Robes

- Of gray caracul plush in lovely gray and black colorings. . . . 75.00
- Of caracul plush in the rich maroon colorings in two-toned effects, or in the desirable blue shades. . . . 50.00
- Of angora in gray with caracul plush back in black or gray. . . . 45.00
- Of camel's hair in dark blue with two-toned gray back. . . . 40.00
- Of plaid mohair with black back, or of brown or blue zibelline with black camel's hair back. . . . 30.00
- Of plush in brown and black colorings and of zibelline in grays. . . . 25.00
- Of zibelline in black and blues. . . . 20.00

playgrounds and tennis courts is very illuminating.
"The family car is always in demand, for in this glorious climate the sons and daughters and even their elders make use of it to reach playgrounds or tennis courts. There is hardly an afternoon that a visit to these places, and there are many of them, will not find an almost infinite variety of automobiles parked at the curb, with some member or members of the family engaged in healthy pastime," said an official of the Oxford vs. Cambridge Corporation, distributor of the Dorris eight, one of the country's high-grade cars.

OXFORD VS. CAMBRIDGE.

The Oxford vs. Cambridge eight-oared shell varsity race, will be rowed March 27. The earliest start possible will be about 5 o'clock. It will be high water at Putney about 7:30 that day.

There Is Something More Involved in the Sale of a "King 8" Than the Mere Transfer of Material Things:—Honor, Courtesy, Consideration, Efficiency and Satisfaction Enter Into Every Transaction with

The Pacific Motors Corporation

Stephen I. Kux California Distributors A. W. Young
General Manager for the King "8" So. California Manager

1047 South Grand Avenue

Telephone 60977

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High Speed

Holmes Improved Air-Cooled
fort at from 30 to 35 miles an
driven at speeds to exceed 15 to
possible by the elimination of the
is carried, accommodates the
d into the air by road shocks.
ow assimilate the blows from the
ay on the ground with a firm
is unusually steady to drive.
mileage can be covered in a day
e gallon, in the air-cooled motor
all in the head, a tire service of
operating cost is no longer neces-
at the price of economy is no
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Delivery
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The Times Sunday
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W. Young
ifornia Manager

San Jose

ROADS TO
LIMIT OUTPUT.

Crown Supply of Ma-
to Big Factories.

Allotments Cut by
Freight-Car Shortage.

Positive Necessity,"
Says P. H. Greer.

The automobile output of the
country for months to come will be
limited almost absolutely by the
supply of the railroads to furnish
freight cars to the factories and later
to the finished products to the
consumer. This is the statement of P.
H. Greer, president of the Greer-Robbins
division, distributors of Hupmobile
and Chrysler cars, who has just
returned from an extended eastern
tour.

There is so much to be shipped
and because of tremendous busi-
ness because of almost every form
of the rolling stock on hand is
needed to the demands made upon
it. The public has turned
to the products of course, receive
consideration, and we, like
them, must take our chances in
the shipping market. The railroads
are doing all they can," said Greer.
The situation is relieved, it
is entirely impossible to do any-
thing better than promise rotation
of cars. Factory expansion
for nothing under such con-
ditions.

Greer considers that the number
of cars who crowded into the
city and the Chicago shows
is attended, is but a sign of
the situation. The public has turned
to the automobile because it has
a positive necessity," is his
way of putting it.
The National Automobile Dealers'
association, of which he was elect-
ed president at the annual meet-
ing held in Chicago, when more
than 100 dealers were present, he
said, is the greatest organization that
has ever been more powerful, is
now for the best interests of
the dealer and the motorist. It is
the field by personal rep-
resentation, by telegram and by
conference. Its field is a great
and its efficiency in covering it
is daily growing.

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Garford

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At the Conclusion of a Three-thousand-mile Trip.

J. H. Robbins and family of Perth Amboy, N. J., made their long trip in an American Six. It took them twenty-two days to cross the continent, and they suffered but one puncture on the way. E. J. Carpenter, local distributor for the American Six, is seen greeting the party.

SPRING LUBRICATION
PROBLEM IS SETTLED.

NEW COMPOSITION OF VUL-
CANIZED FIBER DOES
THE WORK.

The perplexing and difficult prob-
lem of proper spring lubrication has
at last been solved, according to C.
T. L. Jones, manager of the Spring-
life Company of Los Angeles, in the
new spring lubricant, patented
and marketed under the trade name
of "Springlife."

"Springlife" is a composition of
vulcanized fiber and graphite and
is in the form of strips of the exact
size of springs for different makes
of cars and trucks and is installed
between each leaf of the springs.
"Springlife" does not wear out or
come out; the harder service it gets
the more efficient it becomes, as it
burnishes smooth and bright by the
action of the springs, furnishing a
perfect lubrication not obtainable
in any other form.

A few of the many advantages of
"Springlife" are that it eliminates
all squeaks from springs, lubricat-
ing every leaf perfectly, every leaf
of the spring taking an equal and
full part of shock absorption. It
saves springs from breaking, takes
the jolt out of the car, removes the
power of the springs to throw the
body of the car, assures better trac-
tion, longer life of tires, reducing
motor vibration to the minimum,
making it possible for a steady en-
gine pull.

GRUELLING TEST IS
MADE IN THE EAST.

FRANKLIN DRIVEN NEARLY
1000 MILES IN TWENTY-FOUR
HOURS, FEW MINUTES.

When a gruelling test of a motor
car is to be undertaken in the dead
of winter, Southern California, cus-
tomarily is looked upon as the prop-
er place to stage it. But this part
of the country was overlooked when
a representative of the Franklin air-
cooled automobile recently decided
to see how far he could drive in
twenty-four hours. Instead, the
bleak, snow-clad roads of New Eng-
land were selected. Franklin deal-
ers in many parts of the country
have been making twenty-four-hour
demonstrations and strange as it
may seem the best record to date
has been established in the Far
Northeast, according to reports re-
ceived by Ralph Hamlin, Inc., the
Southern California representatives
of the Franklin car.

Because of circumstances that
arose, it was impossible for the run
to be completed in twenty-four
hours, but in that time and forty-
seven minutes additional P. E. Frost
of Portland, Me., and W. M. and
Haven Sawyer of Bangor, Me., drove
a stock Franklin touring car 972
miles. The demonstration is said to
have been made under conditions of
winter weather never before en-
countered by an automobile in try-
ing for a time record.

TO AWARD TENNYSON MEET.

The 1921 A.B.C. bowling cham-
pionships will be awarded at a meet-
ing of the officers at Peoria, March 11
in conjunction with this year's tenpin
meet.

DROP LIGHTING SCHEME.

A proposed plan to equip the
Golden Gate Park tennis courts of
San Francisco with electric lights
so as to permit of night play has
been dropped for the present.

TWENTY-TWO DAYS
FROM PERTH AMBOY.

AMERICAN SIX MAKES 3000-
MILE TRIP WITH A SOLI-
TARY PUNCTURE.

J. H. Robbins of Perth Amboy,
N. J., has just arrived in Los An-
geles making a trip of 3269 regis-
tered miles across the continent in
his American Six. The entire
journey was made in twenty-two
days running time which fact, Mr.
Robbins says was due to the spen-
did way in which the car behaved.
"I think," said Mr. Robbins to Mr.
E. J. Carpenter, the distributor of
the American Six, for Southern Cal-
ifornia, and who welcomed Mr. Rob-
bins on his safe arrival here, "that
we have set a new record for the
trip as regards accidents. The car
was equipped with cord tires, and
we had but one puncture on the
whole trip."

"We followed the Lincoln High-
way as far west as Indianapolis, and
then took the ocean-to-ocean-route
as far as Kansas City, and from
there followed the Santa Fe. The
roads were good nearly all the way
until we got into Oklahoma, where
the mud was so bad that we had
great difficulty, but thanks to the
strength of the motor, we got
through without having to call for
assistance. In New Mexico we al-
so struck poor roads, but outside of
these two States the rest were
splendid."

LOVELL APPOINTED
AS SUPERINTENDENT.

The Frank O. Renstrom Company
has just announced the appointment
of R. G. Lovell as superintendent
of service.
Lovell, prior to his connection
with the Renstrom Company, was
identified for some years as me-
chanical and electrical engineer for
several large mining companies of
the Pacific Southwest. He is rated as
one of the best posted experts in
his line.
During the war Lovell was senior
instructor in charge of the me-
chanical and electrical branch of the
engineering school of the United States
Army at Washington, D. C.



Keaton Tire & Rubber Co.
437-9 Pico St.
Los Angeles, Cal. 66373

Announcement
Capt. Sherwood W. Whitcher
wishes to announce that he has opened the
Southern California Auto Cleaning Co.,
which will specialize in auto cleaning and polishing,
storage, accessories and used cars.
1049 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, Cal.

FORMAL PRESENTATION OF THE
NEW CADILLAC

Tomorrow, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

IN addition to showing the new
Cadillac models we will exhibit
a cut-open motor, direct from
the New York Automobile
Show.

We also desire to announce a
lecture on this motor, each
afternoon this week, by E.
Phil Merrill, head of the edu-
cational department of the
Cadillac Motor Car Company.

Special Three-day Showing
of Custom Built Bodies—

The three handsomest motor car bodies ever seen
in Los Angeles will be on display Monday, Tues-
day and Wednesday only. These bodies—two
sedans and a speedster—were designed and built
in the shops of the Don Lee Coach and Body
Works and will be shipped to San Francisco
Thursday for the automobile show.

Open evenings, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday



Main at Twelfth Sts.

GARFORD



The Low Cost Ton-Mile is
the first and last require-
ment of the purchaser
and the highest achieve-
ment of the truck man-
ufacturer.



Garford Motor Truck Co., Inc.
1431 SOUTH LOS ANGELES ST.
Telephone Main 3383 Los Angeles, Cal.

TRUCKS

Commerce On the Job For Uncle Sam

WATCH them on the streets, the eighteen husky Commerce trucks that carry mail for the Los Angeles post-office.

Right on schedule, day after day, rain or shine, carrying capacity loads swiftly through the city traffic on their big pneumatic cords.

Unfailing Efficiency

Just what the mail service needs. Just what YOUR business needs. Just what COMMERCE Trucks will give you.

1—1½—2-ton capacities.

Pneumatic or solid tires optional equipment.

Backed by

Freeman A. McKenzie Service

FREEMAN A. MCKENZIE

Distributor Southern California

CITY GARAGE, INC.
1205 SO. OLIVE, LOS ANGELES



CAR LUBRICATION
EASY AFFAIR NOW.

DEPRECIATION RAPID WHEN
MOTORISTS NEGLECT VITAL
PARTS OF MACHINE.

"If the average owner of a motor car realized how far proper lubrication of his car would go toward preventing its depreciation in value he would be apt to pay more attention to keeping every part of it well greased," declares C. A. Roesch of the Alenite Lubricator Company.

"Everyone who has ridden in an old car that has not been well taken care of has noticed the numerous squeaks and rattles, and the looseness of the steering apparatus. These things, of course, vitally affect the resale value of the car, or its 'trade-in' value. They could be largely prevented by efficient lubrication."

"With the old system of grease cups, there was, perhaps, some excuse for the motor-car owner neglecting the lubrication of the chassis of the car. Since the advent of the Alenite system, however, which is now standard equipment on forty-three different makes of motor cars, trucks and tractors, there is no real reason why a motor-car owner cannot keep his car well lubricated."

Flaxen-haired Miss Shows 'Em How to Do It.
Little Miss Virginia Corbin, a petite movie queen, is seen lubricating her Jordan coupe with the easy-working Alenite system. She's only 7, but can give her elders lessons in the care of a car.

SMALL MISS CARES FOR CAR.

Though she is only 7 years old, tiny Virginia Lee Corbin has learned a lesson about the care of a motor car that many far older motorists are decidedly slow in appreciating. That lesson is the importance of keeping every part of the chassis of her nifty Jordan coupe well lubricated.

According to Miss Corbin, the job of keeping the chassis of a car well lubricated is not a difficult one, provided you are equipped with an Alenite lubricating system. In fact Miss Corbin rather regards keeping the car well greased in the light of an amusement rather than as a task.

According to C. A. Roesch of the Alenite Lubricator Company of California, Miss Corbin is not the

A CAUSE OF ENGINE MISSING.

Moisture or grease on the surface of the distributor housing will sometimes cause engine missing because the high tension current skips across the surface of this foreign matter. The remedy is to wipe the surface of the distributor housing with a clean cloth. The remedy of moisture may be explained by the fact that it may be drawn in with the air flowing through the radiator or may condense on the surface of a damp day. Grease or oil collects on the surface from oil spray thrown out by the engine.

TIRE DISTRIBUTORS PLANNING NEW HOME.

REMOVE TO TEMPORARY
HEADQUARTERS IN EAST
THIRD STREET.

The J. B. Wood Tire Company, distributors of Hewitt tires and tubes, which for about two years has been located at 217 South Hill street, has removed to 461-463 East Third street, as a temporary expansion in anticipation of occupying a future permanent home that soon will be erected in the commercial district.

Although comparatively young in years the growth of this organization has been among the most pronounced in the tire trade in Southern California. Mr. J. B. Wood, who is at the head of the firm, has formed dealer connections with representatives throughout this part of the State, Arizona and in Western Texas.

The Hewitt Rubber Company, makers of Hewitt tires and tubes, is one of the largest manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods in the entire country. When the new building is ready for occupancy by the J. B. Wood Tire Company all the various mechanical goods will be distributed by this firm in addition to motor equipment.

PISTONS PROVED TO BE LIFE OF MACHINE.

PERFECTION IN THIS LINE
NECESSARY FOR SMOOTH
ACTION OF MOTOR.

Is a significant fact that Los Angeles has in the midst of her manufacturing industries one of the world's largest factories for the manufacture of pistons exclusively.

Mr. Johns has been manufacturing pistons for some seven years past, and is an eminent authority on the subject. "People are more and more realizing that the piston is the life of the car," he says. "Its perfection or lack of perfection governs the performance of the motor." For this reason, Mr. Johns makes a studied analysis of every shipment of metal used. He employs none but experts and every care is taken during the foundry and machining processes.

It is only through Mr. Johns' untiring efforts in incorporating quality in his products that his business has developed to its present proportions. He is also a stickler for service, and demands that every order be filled and shipped immediately upon its receipt. To accomplish this, he carries a tremendous stock at all times, and can furnish any automobile, tractor or airplane piston at once.

REDLANDS BUSINESS BEST IN MANY YEARS.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

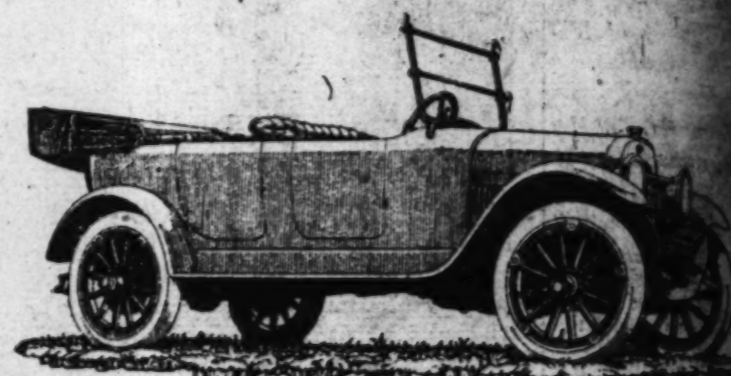
REDLANDS, Feb. 14.—The automobile business, with the one exception of production, which makes a shortage of cars, is better than it has ever been in history, according to dealers here. People are buying many cars and more are using them.

Where there was a half-dozen years ago, one or two real machine shops in the city, there are now a half-dozen or more big plants that are solely for the repair of cars; they carry no agencies and attempt to sell no tires or supplies. There have been sold here in the last two or three months a hundred cars, a larger number than was sold in twelve months a year or so ago.

The consumption of gasoline, according to the reports of the companies, has almost doubled, a part of it being due no doubt to the greatly-increased use of auto trucks. Trucks are used almost entirely for all hauling work now.

INDOOR TRACK MEET.

Harvard, Dartmouth and Cornell will clash in an indoor track meet at Mechanic Hall, Boston, February 22.



Fine Metals Make a Fine Car

As a car is 98% metal you can readily imagine how great a part metals play in its quality. A Maxwell is made of fine metals—extra fine metals; otherwise it never could have survived those 1,500,000,000 miles that owners are estimated to have driven it.

These metals had to be of the finer grades in a Maxwell. For a Maxwell is light—2130 pounds. Lighter metals had to be used but lighter in weight only—not in strength.

Such metals are the extra fine metals that the great science of metallurgy has produced. They are high priced. But they have won countless friendships for Maxwell, developed a great family of owners approaching 400,000 in number.

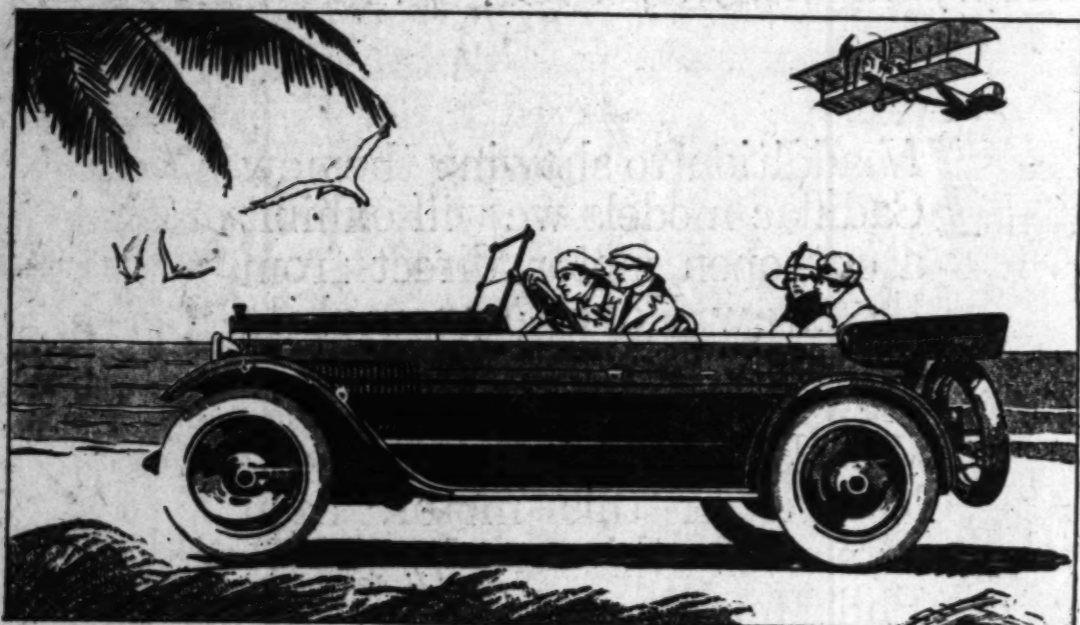
This vast number is growing daily at the rate of 100,000 per year.

Harold Arnold
Motor Car Merchant 7th and Grand Ave.
Branch at Santa Barbara.

"Opening Event New Los Angeles Speedway"
Beverly Hills, Feb. 21, 1920



CHANDLER SIX Famous For Its Marvelous Motor



If You Don't Want to Wait Next Spring, Order Now

LAST year's production of the Chandler Six was of record volume and this year's production will double it; but if you don't want to wait for your New Chandler next spring, we suggest that you order it now.

This year's automobile shows have attracted crowds greater than ever before, partly because hundreds of thousands of Americans were unable to secure new cars last year. And these great crowds of motor enthusiasts have found no better value in the whole exhibit of six cylinder cars than that which Chandler offers.

Chandler leads so distinctly in the medium-priced fine car field because it does offer such splendid value; because of its really marvelous motor developed through seven years of production in the Chandler plant and seven years' service on the road in the hands of a host of owners; because of its sturdy, dependable mechanical construction throughout the entire chassis; and because of its attractive and comfortable body.

Compare them all, all the sixes, then pick out yours.

It will be a Chandler if you ask Chandler owners.

SIX HANDSOME BODY TYPES

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, \$2165. Four-Passenger Roadster, \$2165.
Seven-Passenger Sedan, \$3235. Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, \$2250.
Four-Passenger Coupe, \$3130. Limousine \$3765.
All Prices Los Angeles Delivery

W. P. HERBERT CO.

Temporary Location, 932-38 South Hope St.
Main 3459—60895.

Permanent Home, Eleventh and Flower.

Opening Event New Los Angeles Speedway, Beverly Hills, February 21

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

WINTON SIX



Beauty that is new

FROM YEAR TO YEAR makers have improved the appearance of their cars by abolishing an awkward angle or a clumsy curve here and there. That's how cars grew "more beautiful."

But now there is a new beauty—a beauty achieved by observing the basic law of art that a thing to be beautiful cannot be a mere assemblage of parts, but must have unity.

You will find this new beauty in the latest Winton Six—the surprise car of 1920—and what a difference it makes. What a whole some delight to critical eyes.

May we show you? Simply telephone.

The Winton Company
1225 So. Flower

Loading
Motor of the General Service Co.
used in connection with a time
The Indianapolis motor speedway
"stopwatch."

ING DEVICE TO BE USED AT RACES.

REPLANT THE TIME-
STOPWATCH; HAS
PROVED GREAT SUCCESS.

Motor, manager of the General Service Company, 1500 Hope street, distributors of the Green Seal batteries, received telegraphic advice that E. Myers, general manager of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, will arrive in Los Angeles on the 18th of this month. The Indianapolis Motor Speedway, which is to be used in the races at the new Los Angeles Motor Speedway, will be accompanied by Myers. Myers will be accompanied by O. A. Porter, the inventor of the timing device, and Mr. E. A. Lillard, and has requested several of the famous "Green Seal" batteries be sent for his order to be used in connection with the instrument at the speedway, as this is the only battery that has been used in the timing device at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, where it has been used for many years.

TO IGNITION IS REFERRED TO BATTERY

ACTUALLY ALL OWNERS OF
CLEVELANDS LIKE THE
FORMER TYPE.

In the spark that fires the motor is an internal combustion engine that makes it "go." The spark plug is said to be the life of the engine and without it the engine is a collection of metal parts. It is the engine that is a powerful, reliable servant. It is a masterpiece of engineering and has been the most positive and helpful of the magnet type of ignition. All automobile owners are held by cars with a magnet—in some cases two such instruments have been used. The Cleveland automobile manufacturers had had a long experience with the magnet type of ignition, and they have been granted in the selection of all cars. Hearing out the magnet type of ignition, the W. P. Herbert Co., distributors of the Chandler Six, have left the factory all but new cars equipped with magnet.

THORISTS SHOULD CAPE FOR BATTERIES.

Motor and abuse will soon deplete a motor car, and, while the substantial part of an automobile is made of metal, the most efficient functioning of the car is dependent upon the battery. The fact that fewer would have been equipped with the starting and lighting equipment.

HER COMPANY HAS NEW BRANCH.

new branch of the Rubber and House Company, recently opened at 24 Fair Street, Pasadena, has been in the policy of this company, insuring their customers with competent services no matter how far from home they are.

GET EXACT PRECISION.

"Few people realize the amount of motorcar annoyances and repairs that are prevented by precision in workmanship and care in assembly in the modern motorcar factory," stated Lynn C. Buxton, Stearns distributor for Southern California.

TWO FACTORS.

"These two factors in motorcar construction," continued Mr. Buxton, "are the very strong features that loom so heavy in building reputation. Find the cars that show a heavy repeat sale and I'll show you cars that come from factories where absolute over-and-under tolerances are maintained and where workmen have pride in the finished product."

"Such a factory is the Stearns in Cleveland. The unusual reputation the Stearns car has earned during its long period of being before the public can be traced, in a large measure, to the desire of the men who do the actual work to excel the efforts of the past. A tour

through the Stearns machine shops will disclose the most efficient of equipment and, more important, employees of long service, who are constantly striving to better each day's work.

"Inspection is particularly well protected against lack of care. In piston assembly, for example, weighing for balance is carried to the smallest fraction of an ounce. This promotes the smoothness of power flow so noticeable in the Stearns."

IMPORTANT ITEM.

"Another thing that impresses one at the Stearns factory is the immense amount of manufacturing. The Stearns is truly a manufactured car. Motors, clutches, transmissions, differentials, axles, gears; in fact, everything of importance in Stearns making is a product of the Stearns factory. This produces a car that stands out above others in a way no competition can meet. Stearns sleeve-valve motors have dual ports, a feature of construction that gives a scavenging effect greater than that of a sixteen-valve four of the poppet type. No other sleeve-valve engine possesses this feature."



Likes to Sell This Car Because of Its Power.

Sales manager Billy Williams seated in the Hupmobile company's latest product. The machine is a replica of the one that plowed through the heavy snows of the high Sierras to Emigrant Gap, said to be the first time in history that an automobile has reached this passing point on the road to Lake Tahoe in the dead of winter.

HUPP BUCKS SNOWS OF HIGH SIERRAS.

EMIGRANT GAP REACHED IN WINTER FOR FIRST TIME BY AUTOMOBILE.

Hupmobile power and stamina won well-deserved laurels two weeks ago when a Hup piloted by Robert Galindo, sales manager of the San Francisco branch of the Greer-Robbins Company, bucked its way through the snows of the high Sierras to Emigrant Gap, a well-known passing point on the road to Lake Tahoe.

Located about twenty-five miles west of Truckee and reminiscent of the days of "forty-nine," when hardy pioneers poured through it in search of riches, it is covered with a heavy blanket of snow seven months of the year.

Although it is not a matter of record that any automobile has ever traveled as far as Emigrant Gap after the winter snows have begun their package process in this mountain defile, Sales Manager Galindo conceived the idea that it could be accomplished with a Hupmobile. He

SAVING SAM BUILDS CAR THAT WILL RUN.

ASSEMBLES FORD FROM STOCK PARTS AND SUPPLIES ON THE FLOOR.

Saving Sam, the original little trade character of the Western Auto Supply Agency, has built a Ford out of the supplies and parts for Fords carried in stock by that company. The whole incident was the outcome of a remark made to the local branch manager, Mr. H. R. Baker, by a friend of his.

Mr. Baker was showing his friend through the local branch in this city and explaining to him the large stock carried by the agency. The friend asked him how complete a line of parts for Fords and supplies to equip them the agency carried. "Enough to assemble and completely equip a Ford car right upon the floor," said Mr. Baker. "We have a sufficient number of parts to build an engine; we have the bodies, not only the touring, but also the speedster. In fact, we have everything needed to build a Ford car."

"Can you build one that will run?" said the friend. "Certainly," said Mr. Baker, and to prove his statement he had such a car assembled. It is complete in every detail and has a special one-man top, Phares-non-skid tires, Western Giant bumper and touring body manufactured especially by the Western Supply Agency. In fact, the car is so complete that the casual observer could not tell but that it was a car assembled at the Ford plant, except that it carries a number of special accessories and parts as mentioned above.

The car has been put on exhibition at the local store and Saving Sam points with an excusable pride at his latest achievement.

WISER DRIVERS LET MOTOR DO BRAKING.

When the trail-blazers arrived at the ancient inn at Colfax on a Friday morning and announced their intentions, the clerk of the hotel said it couldn't be done.

Nevertheless, the Hupmobile and its crew enjoyed a well-earned rest the next night at the Emigrant Gap tavern.

"Wise motorists, who have much city driving to do, make their cars do the most of the work of stopping their cars as well as starting them," declares C. W. McKelvey, distributor for Liberty motor cars for Southern California and Arizona.

"The man who, in city driving, is content to attain a reasonable speed between blocks and to let his motor do his braking for him when he approaches the corners will have a longer-lived and better-performing car, lighter tire and repair bills, and he will, in the long run, travel just as far in a day as the fellow who drives with his brakes."

PULLMAN CARS GIVE BATTERIES A TEST.

SAME EQUIPMENT BEING USED BY MANY MOTOR CARS IN COUNTRY.

That more than 80 per cent. of the lighting systems in all the Pullman and steam railway cars in the United States are manufactured by the United States Light and Heating Corporation of Niagara Falls, makers of USL batteries, is the statement given out by H. S. Mason, general manager of the electrical equipment company, general distributors of this well-known automotive accessory for Southern California.

"The selection of USL batteries as standard equipment for nearly all the passenger car rolling stock in the country, is indicative even to the layman, who knows little or nothing about motor car construction, that the reliability of USL products has been definitely established." The tremendous plant at Niagara Falls daily turns out equipment that is forwarded to almost every part of the globe, said Mason in discussing his recent visit to the sales conference held there.

"The day is here when electrical equipment for automobiles must be as reliable as that demanded by the railroads, for the automobile is now recognized as of as much importance in the transportation field as the railroad coach. The war time that beyond peradventure of doubt there is an unconditional guarantee with every USL battery."

STEERING MADE EASY WITH ROLLER DEVICE.

In either city driving or on long country tours ease of steering is a factor in a motor car that has a decided bearing on how tired the driver is at the end of the day. Though the effort of turning the wheel may not be excessive, still it is an operation that is repeated so frequently in the course of a day's driving that it has the decidedly important effect in the last analysis as to whether a car is easy or hard to handle.

"The designers of the R. and V. Knight took special pains on that account to make their car steer as easily as possible," declares W. B. Condit, distributor for the R. and V. Knight six. "One of the measures they took was the use of a large Timken roller bearing in the steering knuckle, where it is common practice for most cars to use a plain bearing. By use of the roller bearing friction at that point is largely eliminated, and as a consequence the wheel turns much more easily."

SYNDICATE BUILDING A HYDROPLANE RACER.

A syndicate of the Thousand Island Yacht Club members, Brockville, Ont., is having a hydroplane built to enter the challenge cup race. The speed boat will also defend the St. Lawrence River cup next summer.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

From the very first, Dodge Brothers Motor Car has proved in this city—as it has proved in every other city in the country—that it is entitled to the respect and admiration accorded a finely manufactured product.

The long experience of the Dodge Brothers, their honesty and ability as manufacturers, has found concrete expression in the car which bears their name.

And as a direct result, the demand for Dodge Brothers Motor Car has become so great that it became necessary for us to seek a new home, more commodious and more luxurious.

The handsome new home of Dodge Brothers Motor Car in this city is, we believe, entirely worthy of the car itself.

From the standpoint of display it offers every facility for showing the many noteworthy features of the car while from the standpoint of service it enables us to assure the owners of Dodge Brothers Motor Car a degree and quality of expert attention which it would be difficult to excel.

ALBERTSON MOTOR COMPANY
SIXTEENTH AND FIGUEROA

Pico 3362

Automatic 6084

Correct Construction



—makes possible
Maximum Service

The tallest skyscraper in the world is a monument to correct construction. Samson Tires are correctly and scientifically constructed upon a solid quality foundation. They are built right to wear right—to meet the hardest road tests—to give maximum mileage—to give honest, uniform, dependable service.

Ask any one who rides on Samsons.



BUY THEM FROM YOUR DEALER
LIST PRICES—SAMSON TIRES AND TUBES

Size	Plain Non-Skid	Gray	Red	Size	Plain Non-Skid	Gray	Red
A 30x3	\$14.45	\$14.45	\$14.45	B 30x4	\$22.45	\$22.45	\$22.45
A 30x3 1/2	\$15.45	\$15.45	\$15.45	B 30x4 1/2	\$23.45	\$23.45	\$23.45
A 30x4	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	B 30x4 1/2	\$24.45	\$24.45	\$24.45
A 30x4 1/2	\$17.45	\$17.45	\$17.45	B 30x4 1/2	\$25.45	\$25.45	\$25.45
A 30x5	\$18.45	\$18.45	\$18.45	B 30x5	\$26.45	\$26.45	\$26.45
A 30x5 1/2	\$19.45	\$19.45	\$19.45	B 30x5 1/2	\$27.45	\$27.45	\$27.45
A 30x6	\$20.45	\$20.45	\$20.45	B 30x6	\$28.45	\$28.45	\$28.45
A 30x6 1/2	\$21.45	\$21.45	\$21.45	B 30x6 1/2	\$29.45	\$29.45	\$29.45
A 30x7	\$22.45	\$22.45	\$22.45	B 30x7	\$30.45	\$30.45	\$30.45
A 30x7 1/2	\$23.45	\$23.45	\$23.45	B 30x7 1/2	\$31.45	\$31.45	\$31.45
A 30x8	\$24.45	\$24.45	\$24.45	B 30x8	\$32.45	\$32.45	\$32.45
A 30x8 1/2	\$25.45	\$25.45	\$25.45	B 30x8 1/2	\$33.45	\$33.45	\$33.45
A 30x9	\$26.45	\$26.45	\$26.45	B 30x9	\$34.45	\$34.45	\$34.45
A 30x9 1/2	\$27.45	\$27.45	\$27.45	B 30x9 1/2	\$35.45	\$35.45	\$35.45
A 30x10	\$28.45	\$28.45	\$28.45	B 30x10	\$36.45	\$36.45	\$36.45
A 30x10 1/2	\$29.45	\$29.45	\$29.45	B 30x10 1/2	\$37.45	\$37.45	\$37.45
A 30x11	\$30.45	\$30.45	\$30.45	B 30x11	\$38.45	\$38.45	\$38.45
A 30x11 1/2	\$31.45	\$31.45	\$31.45	B 30x11 1/2	\$39.45	\$39.45	\$39.45
A 30x12	\$32.45	\$32.45	\$32.45	B 30x12	\$40.45	\$40.45	\$40.45

SAMSON TIRE & RUBBER CORPORATION
Executive and General Sales Office, 333 W. Pico.
Samson Service Station—408 West Pico



I am Mr. Owner
The Man Who Knows
STEPHENS Salient
Because—
Quality Is Worth
Every Cent of \$2595

Endurance + Strength + Beauty = Quality Construction
Power + Speed + Flexibility = Perfect Performance
Quality Construction + Perfect Performance = Salient Value

QUALITY

With the courage of their convictions and a sublime faith our forefathers built this great nation. This same courage and faith of the grim pioneer is yet to be found in those institutions established more than half a century ago. Men who believe in honor of construction and absolute quality founded the organization that today produces the Stephens Salient Six. Sixty-five years ago Stephens builders adopted this maxim, "Greatest satisfaction to all comes only from building the best." Still holding to the faith of the pioneer today, Stephens builders believe honor in quality pays, so despite economic unrest Stephens quality is, to remain supreme. But in order to maintain this high standard it has been necessary to advance the price of the product at last in order that honor in construction will abide in the House of Stephens and its products remain forever to the manor born.

PERFORMANCE

"By their works ye shall know them." Always a true test of merit lies in performance. The record-breaking athlete wins championships when he proves his worth in open competition after long, arduous training. A motor car must prove its merit in the open country, over sand, rocks, mud and mountains, where every fiber of its construction, every ounce of its power, strength and speed is given the supreme test. Through all these tests the Stephens has been weighed in the balance and found NOT wanting. Twice it has returned victorious in the Yosemite Run. For weeks it was submitted to a grueling battle with the burning sands of Death Valley. The Ojai Grade was conquered in high gear and last week on the Ascot Speedway the Stephens rolled seventy-two miles per hour for hour after hour. In short, the zenith of accomplishment is found in the Stephens.

WHITE AUTO COMPANY
1800 So. Figueroa St. Phone West 271

Opening Event, New Los Angeles Speedway, Beverly Hills, February 21, 1920



Quality is born of knowledge no one has been the Every "Exide" is fully selected made up to the "Exide" given the name.

You will find the Exide in your motor car.

Kay & B...
Eleventh...
210-212 No. Main St.
Auto Electric Co.
Fourth and L

GASOLINE

PRICE GO...
QUALITY GO...

MASTER CAR...
BURNS LOW G...
INCREASES YOU...
SPEED and F...

259...
Try a MASTER...
30 Days—Cost...

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THE CAR THAT...
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Such a car should be your ne...
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STUTZ MOTOR CAR CO., INC.

your FURNITURE and HO...
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Automatic 60634

**makes possible
Maximum Service**

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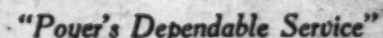
R CORPORATION
Pico at Grand (Wholesale)
408 West Pico

Walter M. Brown Co.
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR
Washington at Figueroa
STUTZ MOTOR CAR CO., INDIANAPOLIS

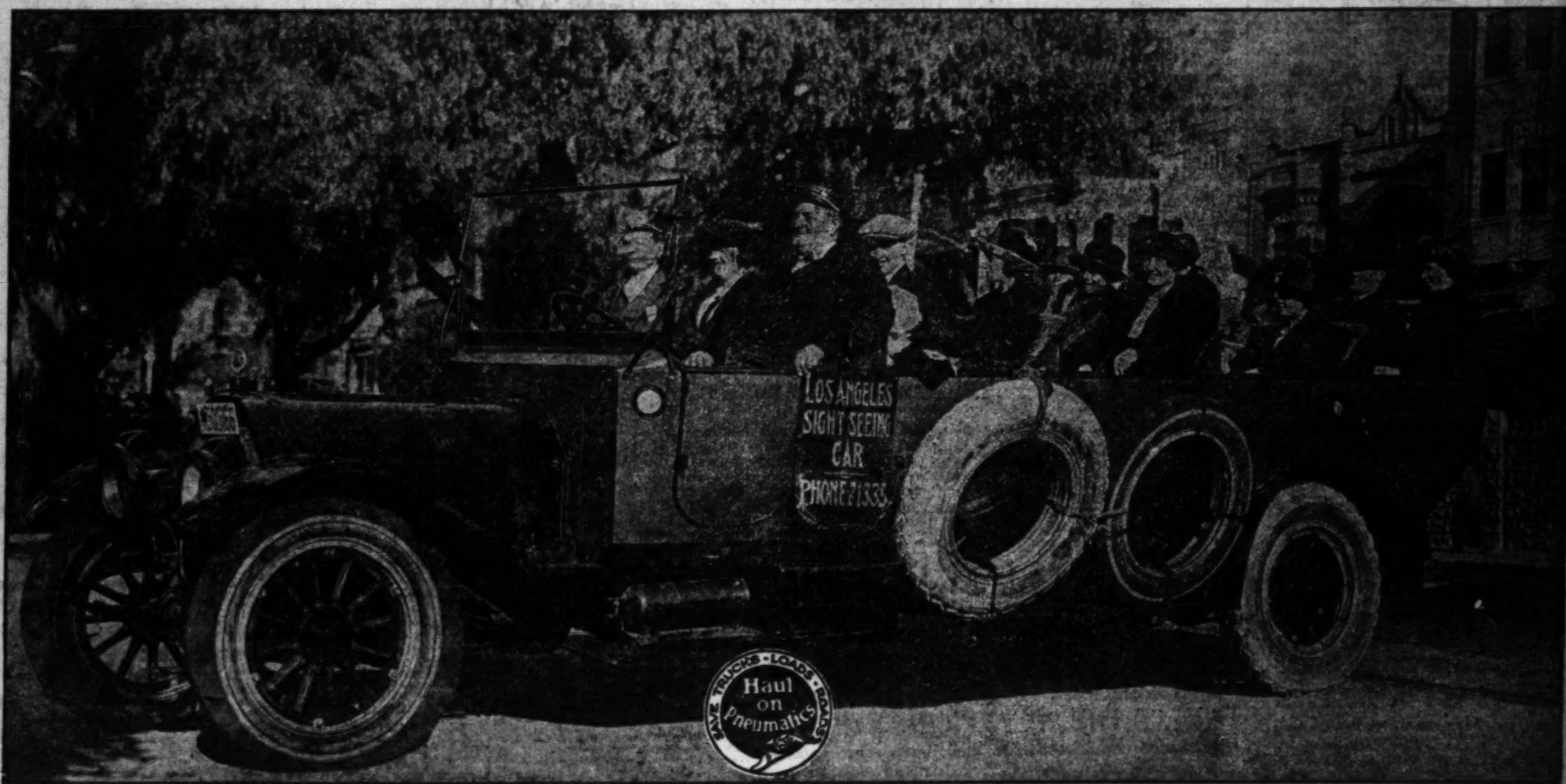
Black—5, 13, King 29.
White—17, 22, 23, King 18.
White to play and win.

have made us a little short on some of our stock, but we will soon be caught up with all our orders and do not propose to be caught again."

Our business is founded on the basis of the satisfied user.



Distributor Southern California, Arizona and Southern Nevada



Photograph of Los Angeles Sightseeing Bus Operating on Goodyear Cord Truck Tires.

Tourists See Los Angeles Riding on Goodyear Cords

"I find that since my truck has been equipped with Pneumatic Tires, the people respond more readily and I have no trouble convincing them that the trip will be very comfortable, after they have seen these tires."

"This bus is equipped with 38x7 Goodyear Cords in the rear that have run 6840 miles without a puncture."

"With Pneumatics the bus consumes less fuel and oil than the one on Solids; I also find a reduction in the wear and tear on the truck, and the passengers ride more comfortably."

"This bus runs daily to all points of interest about Los Angeles, taking in Riverside, Hollywood and the beach."

"I am extremely satisfied with Goodyear Cord Truck Tires."

LOS ANGELES SIGHT SEEING CO.,
M. T. Creps, Mgr.

DAY after day, the Los Angeles Sight Seeing Company carries large numbers of people to points of interest about Los Angeles on Goodyear Cords.

And, numerous tourists remark about the ease with which the big bus rides, even on streets and roads that are not perfectly in repair.

All of the sight-seers notice, especially, the speed with which the bus runs with no noticeable discomfort to them.

Mr. Creps says he has noticed a decrease in gas and oil expenses in comparison with the Solid tired bus.

One thing that is even more gratifying is the fact that, although the tires have already run 6840 miles, they have never had a puncture.

These advantages have not only been noticed by the Los Angeles Sight Seeing Company, but by almost every operator of Goodyear Cord Truck Tires.

And, these advantages should be convincing proof that Pneumatics are undoubtedly the most practical and economical equipment for *your* truck.

The Goodyear Service Stations below can give you more examples of the practicability of Pneumatics, and in addition can determine whether or not they would be practical on your truck. Let us know by phone when to call on you.

Solid and Pneumatic Truck Tires

Truck Tire Service Company

8th and Central

Solid and Pneumatic Truck Tires

Binkley-Wayne

1221 South Hope

Solid and Pneumatic Truck Tires

Garden Court Garage

7028 Hollywood Boulevard

Truck Tire Service Stations

GOODYEAR

Los Angeles Sunday Times

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1920

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER ROTOGRAVURE SECTION WEST OF THE ROCKIES

LAST WORD IN MODERN PRINTING

Audubon Society Meets in Santa Monica Canyon.



Wild birds partaking of friendly hospitality.



Bird caught by the camera in Pershing Square.



Studying habits of feathered friends in the wilds.



Sparrow in Pershing Square ruminating on life.



Bird, knowing no fear, seeks a feast.



Bird strutting in Pershing Square.



Officers of the Los Angeles Audubon Society. Left to right—Mrs. Robert Fargo, programmes; Mrs. F. T. Bicknell, president; Mrs. George Schneider, education; Mrs. Joseph Anthony, recording secretary; Mrs. Warren Martz, custodian.



Hummingbird caught on the wing while feeding from hand of Charles H. Harker, Spanish War veteran at Soldiers' Home, Riverside. Mr. Harker has a medicine dropper with sugar water which the bird evidently likes; as shy though this species is, he risks his freedom to gratify his sweet tooth.

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Kate Lester, Goldwyn player, wears a handsome evening gown with black satin foundation overlaid with silver gauze.

Photograph by Clarence A. Bull.

HYGIENOL
Standard French Dress
POWDER PUFF

"Grandad, when I go to the drug store for your Sloan's Liniment, I know I've done a 'good turn,' because it cures your pains and makes you feel so good."

A "GOOD TURN" in thousands of households is producing a bottle of Sloan's Liniment when needed.

Kept handy, it quickly relieves all external pains and aches, producing a warm tingle of comfort and relief. Sloan's Liniment has stood paramount for thirty-eight years as a reliable, effective

allayer of Rheumatic Twinges, the sharp pains of Sciatica, the aches and pains of Lumbago, Neuritis, Bone Murders, Stiff Joints.

Penetrates without rubbing, does not stain the skin, takes but little to produce most gratifying results.

Keep a bottle handy. Three sizes 35c, 70c, \$1.40. All druggists.

Sloan's Liniment KEPT HANDY

In 1900, the Hook & Eye



In 1910, the Round Snap



In 1920, the New Shape "Forget-me-not"



TRY this wonderful improvement, the Harmony Snap Fastener with the Forget-me-not shape.

You can sew them on twice as quickly, twice as easily—because their forget-me-not shape makes them easy to handle, prevents their slipping from your fingers—because the needle can't possibly miss those big roomy eyes! Once sewed always used.

Round Snaps, too
If you still want a round snap your dealer will sell you our Finery Snap for only 5 cents—as good as a round snap can be.

And when they're on they stay—the expertly rolled edges cannot cut the thread. Rust proof always!

Look smaller on the garment; remain snapped until you unsnap them; a snap for every fabric. Great dressmaking establishments everywhere have adopted them. They're the latest, greatest improvement in snap fasteners. 10 cents at your dealer. By a card today.

**Harmony
Forget-me-not
Snaps**

Free Trial Card
If your dealer hasn't adopted Harmony Snap, send us 10¢ money order and we will send you a trial card, 10¢ snap, free, together with our Free Trial Card.

FEDERAL SNAP FASTENER CORPORATION, Dept. L., 35-39 West 51st St., New York, N. Y.



To the Wholesale Dress Buyer!

Introducing Dresses Developed in many New Materials

of French Origin and Acceptance

THE frequency with which our dress designers in Paris are sending us new dress models designed according to their interpretation of the Parisian mode is only rivalled by the speed with which Paris is creating and adopting new fabrics of fashion.

Again and yet again the merchandising soundness of our method of interpreting the Parisian silhouette is demonstrated! With each new collection from Paris our line becomes more and more firmly entrenched in America!

Our entire Spring and Summer presentation warrants the attention of stores that pride themselves on the completeness of their dress showings.

Crown Embroidery Works
105 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK

Maison Hosiery Inc. — Paris



Helen Clark & Co.

Our Boys are
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

MUTT



YOU SAY YOU
FOR ME FOR
FOR THE L
BE CARE
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WHY, THIS IS
A TICKET TO THE
SWELL BANQUET

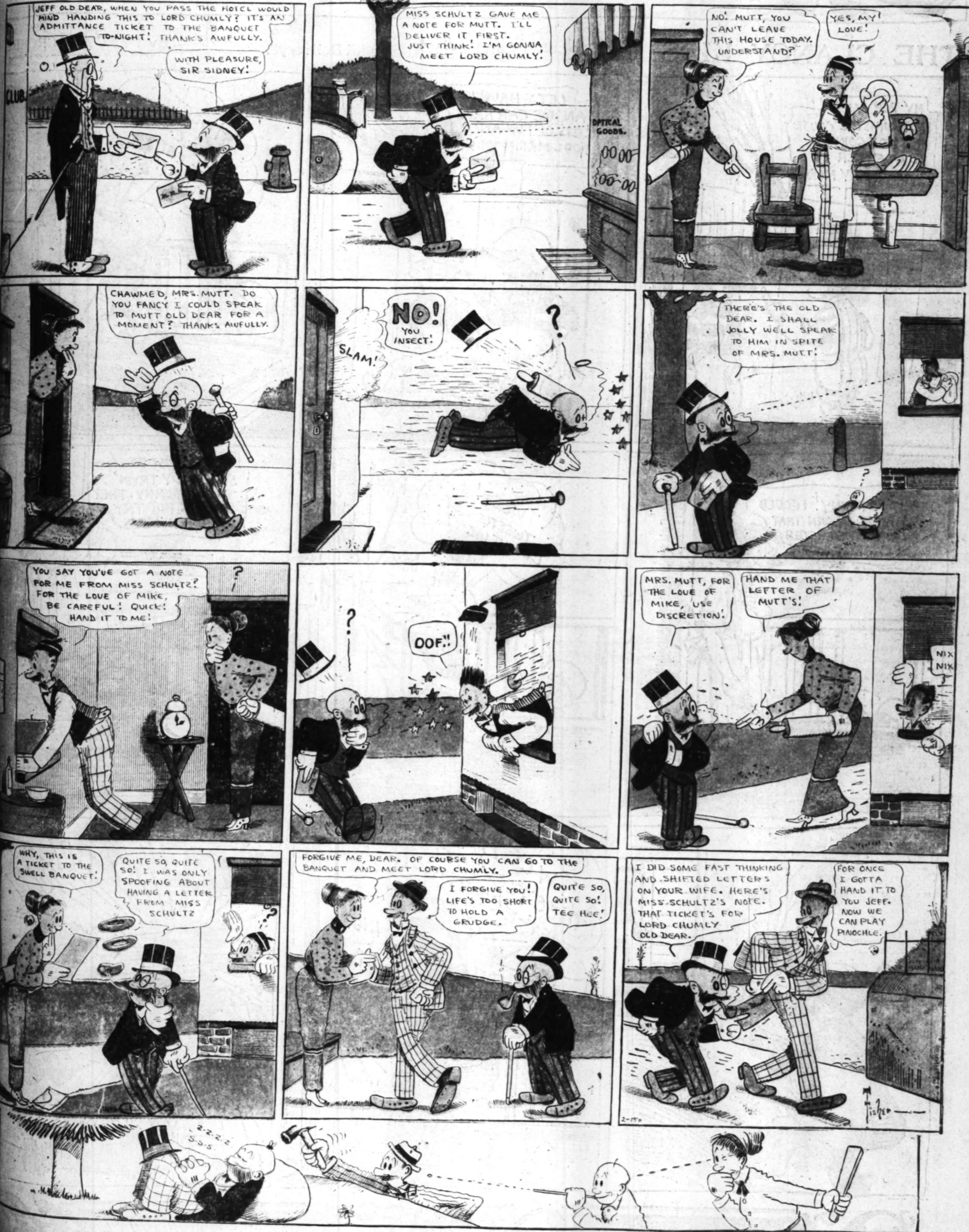


WHY, THIS IS
A TICKET TO THE
SWELL BANQUET

Sunday, February 15, 1920

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Uses His Brain—By BUD FISHER

(Copyright, 1920, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Post Office.)



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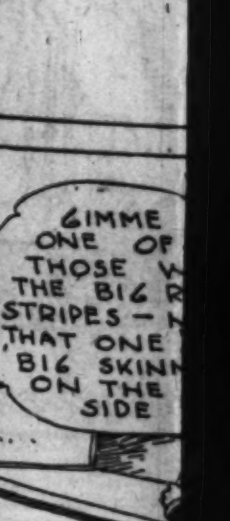
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THE CLANCY KIDS

The Letter Carrier Got a "Special Delivery".

By PERCY L. CROSBY
Copyright, 1936, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate



CANDY

YOUNG MAN WANTED TO SIT IN THE WINDOW AND SHOW THE CUSTOMERS HOW TO EAT CANDY

CANDY

Wide Awake Willie

By Gene Byrnes

I'LL GIVE YOU A NICKEL IF YOU PROMISE NOT TO BUY ANY OF THAT CHEAP CANDY

I WON'T BUY CANDY WITH IT POP! SOMETIMES I DON'T LIKE CANDY

THIS PEPPERMINT STICK IS GREAT! WHY DON'TCHA BUY ONE

I DOWANNA RUIN MY STOMACH! MY POP TOLE ME ALL ABOUT IT

YOU'RE CRAZY! EVERYBODY EATS PEPPERMINT STICKS! THEY DON'T RUIN NUTHIN' ONEY YOUR BANK ROLL

GWAN! DON'T MY FATHER KNOW BETTERN' YOU!

HE THINKS HE'S SMART HUH! JUST AS IF MY POP DIDN' KNOW A MILLION TIMES MOREN' HIM! HE WON'T THINK HE'S SO SMART WHEN HE HASTA GO TO THE DOCTORS

TOY THAT PEPPERMINT STICK HE HAD DID LOOK GOOD ALL RIGHT—AN DIDN' IT SMELL GOOD OH BOY!

I WONDER IF JUST ONEY ONE WOULD HURT A FELLER? I DON'T THINK YOU COULD DIE FROM JUST ONE

GIMME ONE OF THOSE WITH THE BIG RED STRIPES—NOT THAT ONE! THE BIG SKINNY ONE ON THE OTHER SIDE

CANDY THIS IS GREAT—I'M GONNA BUY THESE ALL THE TIME

GIMME A BITE WILLIE!

EVERYTINE I GET ANY CANDY OR ANYTHING EVERYBODY WANTS A BITE! I'M THE MOST UNLUCKIEST FELLER IN THE WORLD

ONEY THAT MUCH! SEE WHERE I GOT MY FINGER?

THAT'S ALL I WANT! ONEY A LIL' BITE.

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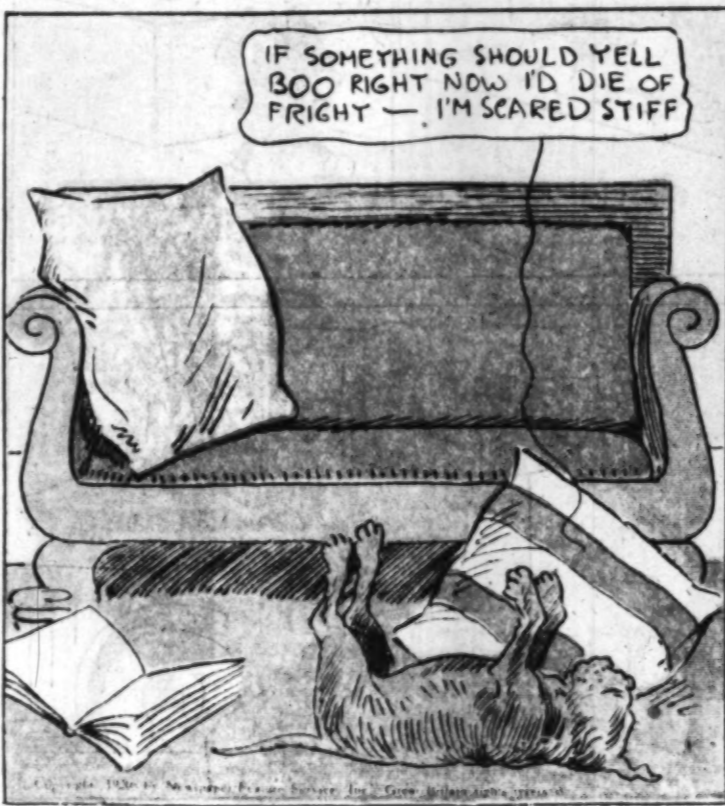
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COPYRIGHT 1920 BY THE
NEW YORK HERALD CO.
All Rights Reserved.

Gene Byrnes



It Was Only Imagination, but It Was All Very Real to Tige.



Camera Studies of California Trees.



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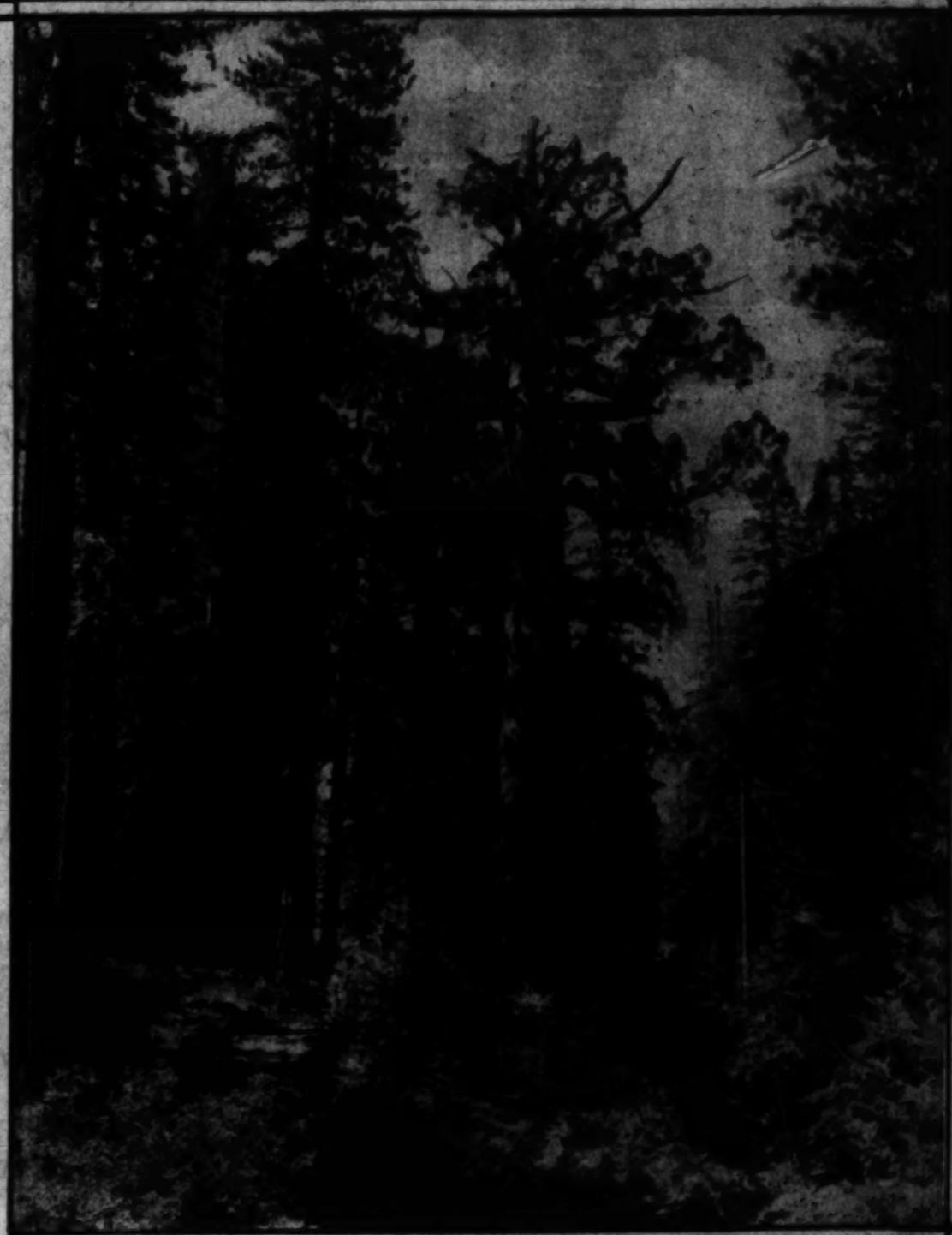
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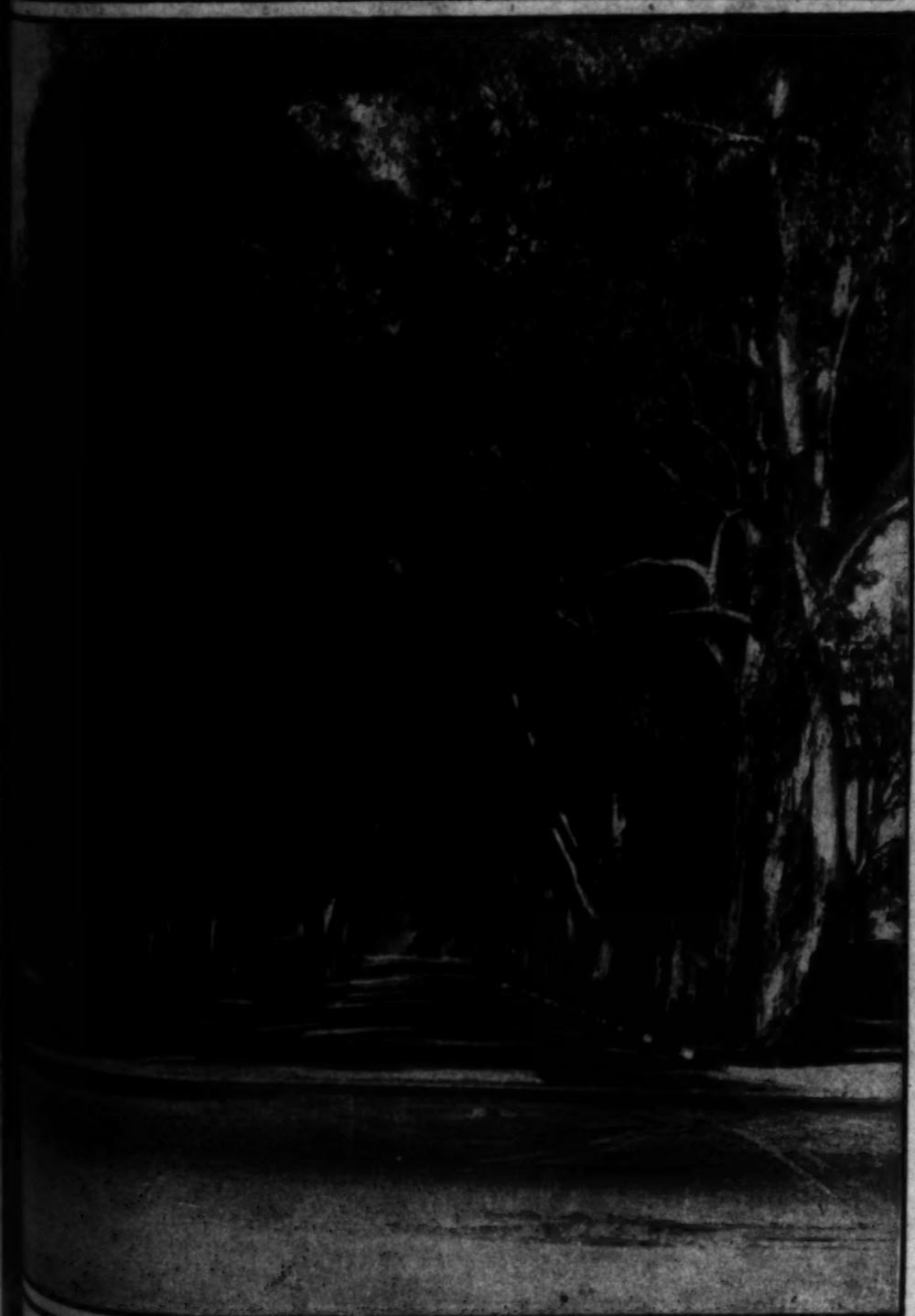
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BUSTER



Big trees—"Wawano," Mariposa Grove.



Grizzly Giant, Mariposa Grove. The oldest tree on the North American continent.



Eucalyptus trees on Melrose avenue, west of Western avenue.



Fifty-eight-year-old eucalyptus tree planted by former Mayor Rose on San Marino Ranch.

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allago, Westford.



La Creole Keeps Hair Young

La Creole Hair Dressing has been favorite for generations among the aristocratic Creoles of Louisiana. It preserves the youthful beauty of their wonderful hair—a heritage from their pure French and Spanish ancestry—even through the evening of life.

Color Brought Back Without Dye

La Creole will bring back to its former color hair already gray, gray-streaked, or faded. It causes no sudden change because La Creole contains no dyes. Two to five weeks' treatment is required to bring back any shade—lightest brown to deepest black—whatever the natural color was.

La Creole must not be confused with dyes. It gives no dyed look, can not stain the scalp and there is nothing to wash or rub off. Eliminates dandruff, makes hair soft, wavy, beautiful. Absolutely guaranteed to bring back hair's color or money refunded.

Send for booklet, "La Creole" Hair Beautiful. Shows style of hair dressing best suited to each type of face.

At Drug Stores and Toilet Counters, Price \$1. If your dealer can't supply you send his name, and we will see that you are supplied.

La Creole Laboratories
213 Tenth St., Memphis, Tenn.

La Creole Laboratories,
213 Tenth St., Memphis, Tenn.
Please send booklet "La Creole Hair Beautiful," enclosing the last issue of the magazine.
Name
Address
City State



J.C. Ribbons are made to the order of the wearer. They are made of the finest quality of ribbon, and are made to the order of the wearer. They are made to the order of the wearer.

"J.C." RIBBONS

and are made to the order of the wearer. They are made to the order of the wearer.

JOHNSON, COWDIN & COMPANY, INC.
1234 Broadway, New York City



Lion Link Collars

are made with special collars in which to fasten the Lion Link, prevents the collar from spreading, and holds the tie in proper position.

The selection of a perfect fitting collar has to correct dress, is described by the foremost authority on men's fashions, in the Booklet "Correct Dress and Collars." Here is the coupon—mail it today.

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO.
TROY, N. Y.

Send me the Booklet "Correct Dress and Collars."

Name

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If you are a dealer please give name of concern.

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y., MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS



DEAF?

Here's
Free Proof
That You Can Hear!

The wonderful (inverted) Acousticon has now enabled more than 50,000 deaf people to hear. We are sure it will do the same for you; are so absolutely certain of it that we are eager to send you the FAMOUS ACOUSTICON for 10 days' FREE TRIAL. No money to pay, no risk to you. No reservation to this offer. Our confidence in the Acousticon is so complete that we will gladly take all the risk in proving, beyond any doubt, that this day of hearing has come to you. The Acousticon has improved and perfected features which cannot be duplicated, be no matter what you have ever tried. Just ask for a free trial of the New Acousticon. You'll get it promptly, and if it doesn't make you hear, return it and you will owe us nothing—not one cent. Dictograph Products Corporation, 222 Broadway, New York City.

OSTARA

Complete Kosher, Kosher Kosher. Ostara Powder and Range not only greatly improve the nutritive composition, but they give an absolutely individuality to the already beautiful skin. They possess a fragrance and delicate charm unexcelled by any other toilet preparations. Sold by the Apothecary, Broadway Dept. Store, New York City. The C. & W. Co., New York.

The Perfect Flesh Reducer

Months Ago, I had Open Stages, Took Off the 100 Pounds, and I was a Perfect Beauty. NO DRUGS—NOT INJURIOUS TO HEALTH—NO DANGEROUS KIDNEY. Batted and used name as evidence. Also in Tenth Place, Read 40 Hump for 40. This Firm Has No Agents. Arrive's Time To Go. Dept. 11, Room 411, 800 Fifth Ave., New York.

In these days of high prices and scarcity of materials, it is not unusual for you to know that we have been working hard to get you the best value for your money. Our work on the new and great 100-pounds is completed. We will be glad to deliver, or you get a discount if you bring your purchase to our office. Prompt attention to all of your orders. TABBERT DYE WORKS, 1225-27 W. Washington Street, West 2nd, 2000.

pompeian

DAY CREAM



Which is the Mother?

THE fresh, lovely coloring of youth makes them both beautiful. They are loving rivals, sharing the admiration of their friends, yet one is the Mother and one is the Daughter. Can you tell which is which? Both know the secret of Instant Beauty—the complete "Pompeian Beauty Toilette."

First, a touch of fragrant Pompeian DAY Cream (vanishing), to soften the skin and hold the powder. Then apply Pompeian BEAUTY Powder. It makes the skin beautifully fair and adds the charm of delicate fragrance. Now a touch of Pompeian BLOOM. Do you know a bit of color in the cheeks makes the eyes sparkle?

These three preparations may be used separately or together (as above) as the complete "Pompeian Beauty Toilette." At all druggists, 50c each. Guaranteed by the makers of Pompeian MASSAGE Cream, Pompeian NIGHT Cream, and Pompeian FRAGRANCE (a 25c talcum with an exquisite new odor).

Art Panel and Samples

This 1920 panel is entitled "Sweetest Story Ever Told." Size, 26 x 8 inches. In color. Night Cream and three Pompeian "Instant Beauty" samples sent with the fragrance sample for 10c. Please clip coupon now.

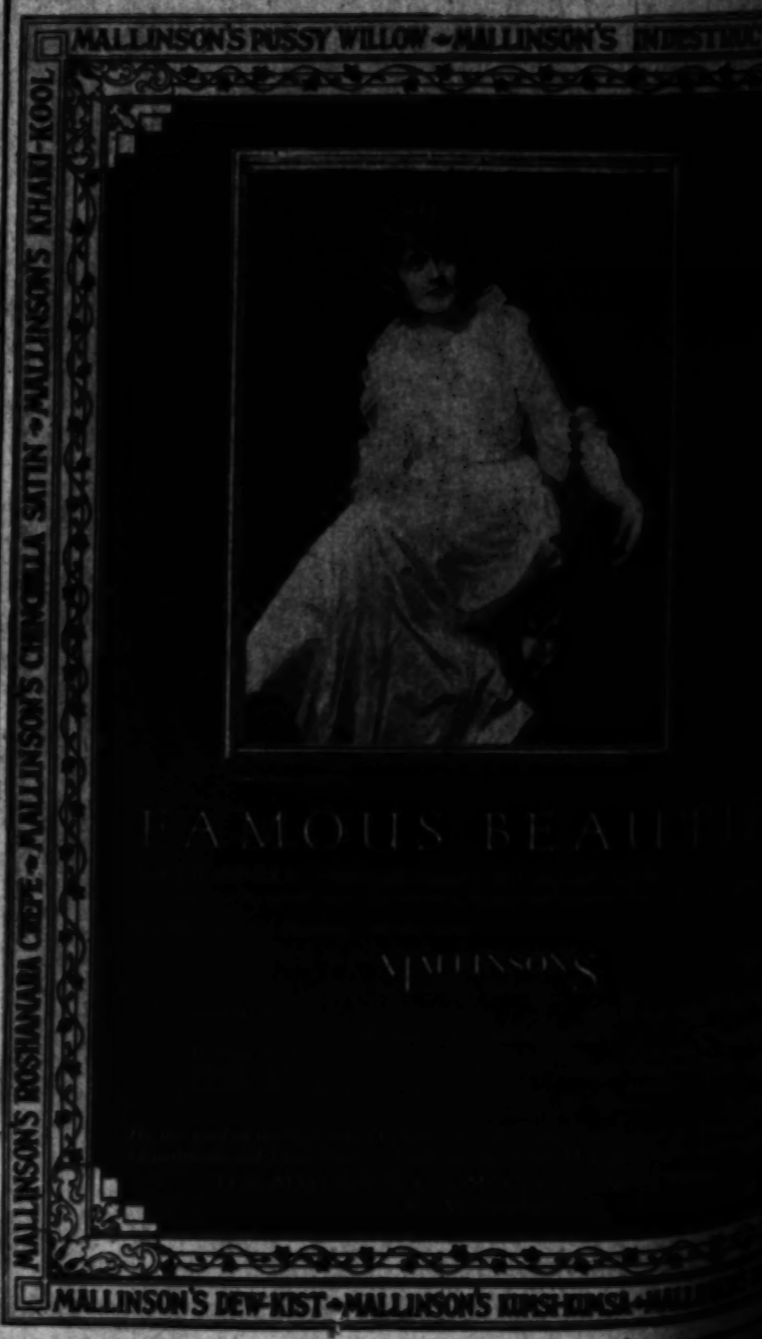
THE POMPEIAN COMPANY, 288 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, O.

Guarantee
The new Pompeian on any package is your guarantee of quality and value. Should you not be completely satisfied, the package will be returned to The Pompeian Co. at Cleveland, O.

"Don't Envy Beauty—Use Pompeian"



DIAMOND Jewelry BOUGHT UNUSUALLY HIGH PRICES PAID G. F. HAMBRIGHT 2111 Broadway, New York City



FAMOUS BEAUTY

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The Garden Beautiful in Southern California.

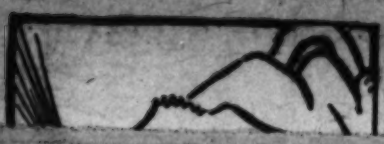
INFORMATION BOTH PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC. BY ERNEST BRANTON.

Now that the first wild flowers are in bloom and the birds are singing, the garden is the most beautiful place in the world. The garden is the most beautiful place in the world. The garden is the most beautiful place in the world.



Just to Show How High Egyptian Cotton Grows in the Southwest

KING COTTON'S EMPIRE EXPANDING



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Wexford.

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Our forest Foreman,
Our forests are noted for their extent and
the grandeur of their trees. No other area
of like extent in the world can claim such
a great number and great variety of con-
bearing trees. Though as our journeys
north the forests are more marked, larger in
area, the trees grander, we have many spec-
imens in the south and of considerable size
and number. Thousands of acres were
burned over, but the loss was not in trees
lost in another outbreak. The loss did not
trace in any territory claiming the name of
forest, and one has to journey but a few
hours from Los Angeles and far from the
interior close to reach some really big
trees that in trees of steady grandeur. Trees
not to be seen elsewhere in the south and
of the State.

Mariposa and Yosemite
Yosemite (California) is the name of a
hardwood native now found in Central and
Northern California, better known as the
"Yosemite" nation. It was so named be-
cause a cross section of the wood shows a
formation like that of the markings of com-
mon trees, especially those usually but a shrub or
small tree, specimens have been found that
were nearly feet high and three feet in
trunk diameter.

"I have not an enemy to the husband and
 children, who may be met; to such
 times who care to linger in the city's warm
 and dusty streets and lay, comforted
 down if I may not away to seeking with
 father, no pains except in pain or pain of
 little but the garden; who can live it
 away to nature where every greenest
 pleasure and only man is life. How strange
 and different are the ways and
 flowers compared with the peace and
 life of the garden; the flowers, strong
 of the garden, compare with those
 of the wild often in the garden, but some-
 times with the count of the mountain
 path, they are taken out where they
 matter. Many flowers that choose to the
 winter on the north open elsewhere, but
 aside keep out from elsewhere of snow,
 but of two like the American Rose, of
 garden, the pretty new, with under the
 June like and keep about to find water in
 dismaying garden." Such is too soon the
 fate of garden flowers that have a natural
 and "invariable right to life, beauty and
 the pursuit of happiness. These things
 would grow in the shade and in heat
 the sun; companions are all other
 elements of the sweet landscape in beauty
 the grass, flowers, trees and everything
 and other not count. Let us away from all
 the garden, flowers, trees and everything
 to where hill and dale are marked with the
 joys of every nature lover and the pride of
 English gentlemen."

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1920.

The Angeles-Sunday Times

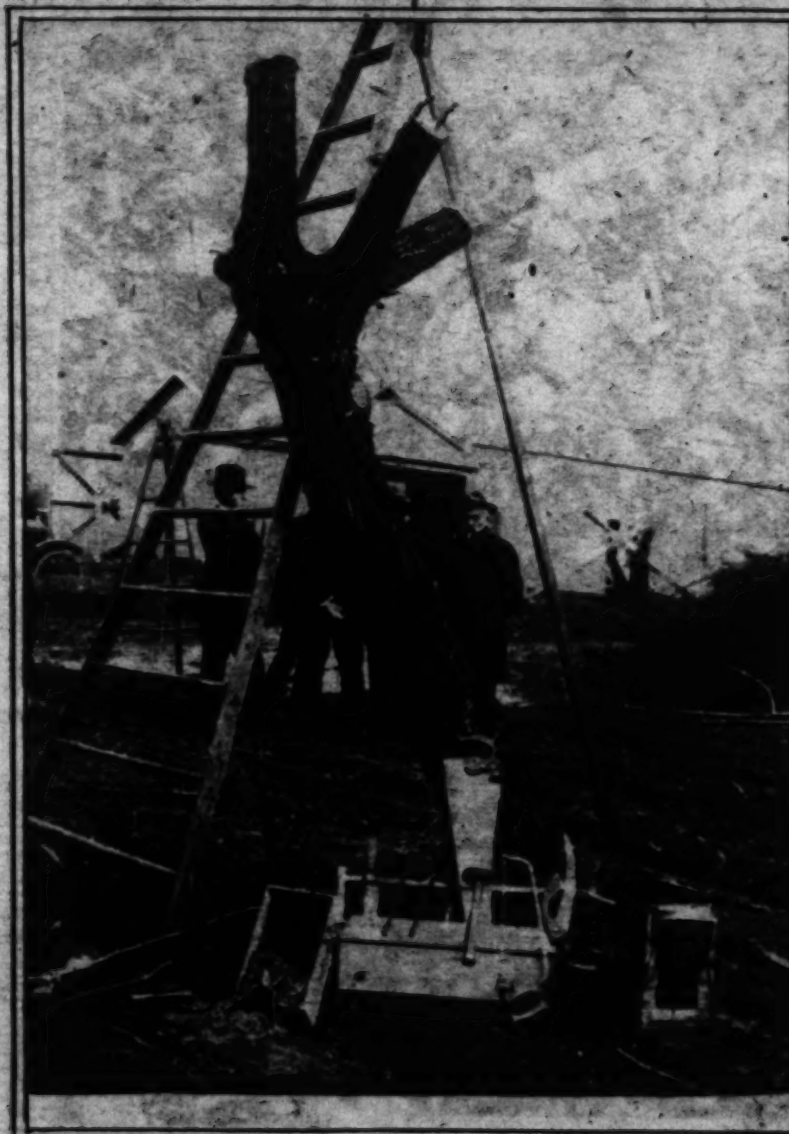
Top-Grafting Walnuts to Improve Yield and Quality.



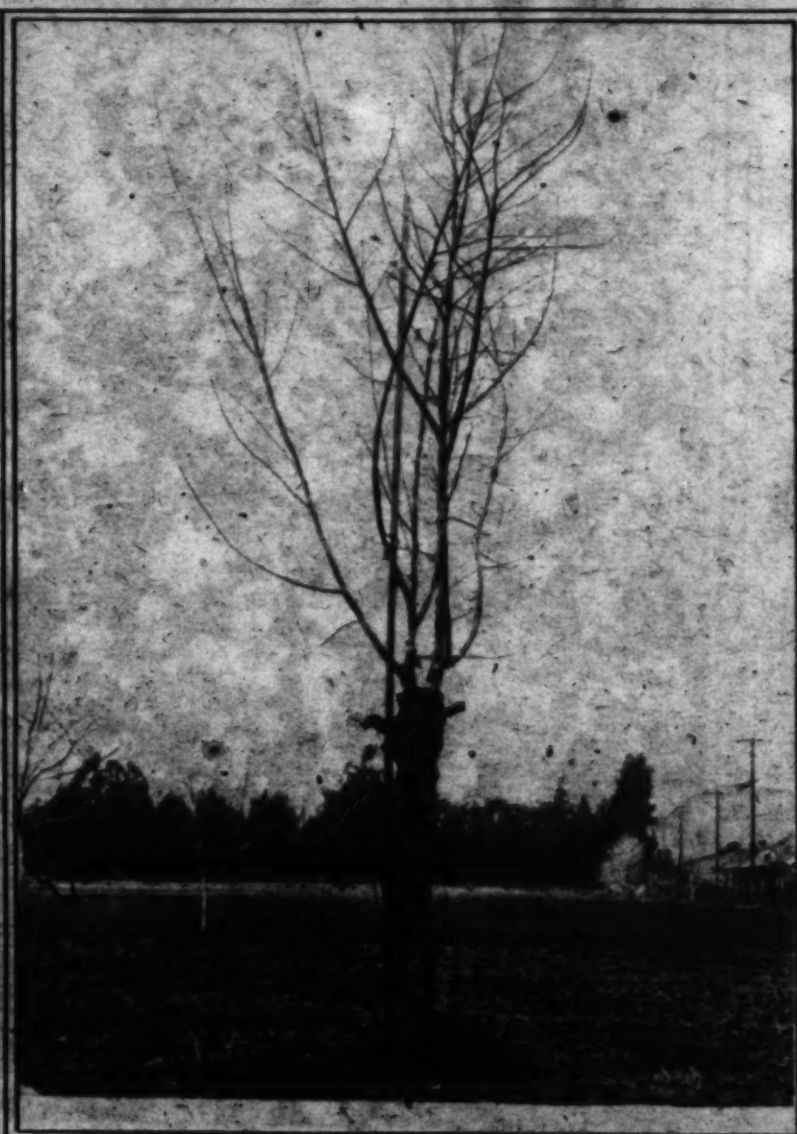
Most of the old walnut orchards of Southern California came from seed. Great variation in production makes it desirable to top-graft the poorer trees. The photograph shows an old black walnut tree, the branches of which have just been sawed off preparatory to grafting.



Here the grafts are in place and the stub is being painted with grafting wax. The stub is first split and then scions from high-yielding trees are inserted. The next step is to bind the stub tightly and paint it.



All of the branches grafted and two of them covered with paper bags to prevent drying out of scions. At the foot of the tree is the full set of equipment used.



One year after grafting. The scions must be supported for several years, as shown in the photograph. The entire process illustrated on this page is described in an article by Robert W. Hodgson in another part of the Farm and Tractor Section.

Give'em Henman's

The inventory plan of reporting farm income has been recognized by the Internal Revenue Department, according to a recent ruling. This is a more fair and just method than the common one of basing the income on the value of the flock at the end of the year. The new plan requires the farmer to report the value of the flock at the beginning of the year, and then to report the value at the end of the year, and the difference is the income. This plan is more accurate and more equitable.

Choosing Hens for Hatcheries

There are still some additional rulings and details in figuring depreciation on a flock, and it also avoids much confusion. The new plan requires the farmer to report the value of the flock at the beginning of the year, and then to report the value at the end of the year, and the difference is the income. This plan is more accurate and more equitable.

moderately sold was 14.4. The average number of eggs laid a day by 100 hens after culling was 2.6. The average number of eggs laid a day by 100 hens before culling was 2.6. The average number of eggs laid a day by 100 hens before culling was 2.6. The average number of eggs laid a day by 100 hens before culling was 2.6.

System and Careful Culling Made This Plant a Success

STARTING with a very limited capital and only a few chickens a few years ago, L. M. Benedict, a dual unit, and his son, Clinton, 24, also a unit, now have one of the most progressive poultry plants in Central California with a stock of 4000 hens, which will be expanded to 15,000 by late fall.

Their property, situated a short distance from Porterville, has been developed on the basic principle of rigid culling out of all hens which do not prove to be winter layers, no matter what the annual production proves to be; and eliminating from breeding pens of layers which do not show close to 300 eggs the second year.

Benedict's foundation stock of White Leghorns was purchased with extreme care and now the price of a breeding pen of birds is an absolutely secondary consideration with



Irrigation plant and alfalfa field of Benedict poultry ranch near Porterville.

the selection of stock which means the success of the plant. "When I started in the poultry business," says Clinton Benedict, "I was trained to be a farmer—trained to keep records and to cull, and select of the essential to immediate culling out of all birds which do not show up to the standards of production. Keeping trap nest tables only takes a few minutes a day, and keeping of other records takes a few minutes more. The few minutes mean the difference between success and failure."

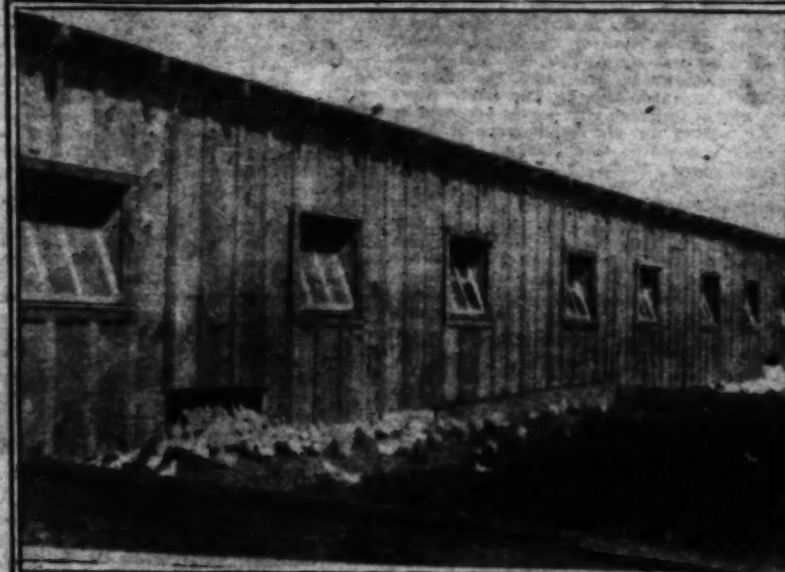
While Clinton Benedict has been a farmer all his life, his practical experience with poultry was strictly limited until the Benedict poultry farm was established. He equipped himself by study and extensive reading, and the later application by careful methods of the theory then acquired. His success can be traced to a real enthusiasm for the work, and a passion for the details which mean the difference between success and failure.



The incubator cellar has a capacity of 3000 eggs.



Chick house and runs—capacity, 800.



Four thousand chicks are comfortably taken care of in this double brooder-house.



Showing the arrangement of the brooder-house units.

him if he gets the type of birds he is after. This attention to breeding and culling his hens, according to his accurate and neatly-kept accounts, netted him \$1.75 each for the year ending December 15, 1913.

The plant is located on a tract of forty acres of fine alfalfa land, giving ample room for each of the colonies. The yard for each house is divided down the middle, all of it in hairy Peruvian alfalfa, and the chickens allowed to run in one-half of the yard at a time, while the feed in the other half is allowed to start.

The houses are built on such a plan that scrupulous cleanliness may be maintained, each of the buildings being cleaned thoroughly every day. The trap nests, which are of the utmost simplicity, were built by Clinton Benedict, in accordance with original plans. They consist essentially of a weighted door released by a single hook, made of



General view of the laying houses on the Benedict ranch.

bulging wire and cannot fail to work. These nests can be made by anyone who can use a saw and hammer.

The self-feeding system is used, cutting down the labor to the point where Mr. Benedict and his son can handle all of the yards. Commercial mashers have been used and prepared scratch food, although purchased in large quantities, has been bought in the open market. Mr. Benedict is now experimenting on the preparation of his own feeds, but is not prepared to say that he can produce them any more cheaply than if bought from mills.

In the breeding pens little attention is paid to "type" as such. Benedict is after eggs, and if a bird has the proper conformation with general lines, and shows that she can produce enough eggs in her second year, then she is reserved for breeding stock, no matter what her appearance short of a deformity. He has no inclination to produce exhibition stock, he says, although his pens probably will yield a big

System and Careful Culling Made This Plant a Success.

THE INVENTORY PLAN OF REPORTING FARM INCOME
The inventory plan of reporting farm income has been recognized by the Internal Revenue Department, according to a recent ruling. This is a more fair and businesslike basis than the common one of

percentage of birds which could be sold on the market. The inventory plan of reporting farm income has been recognized by the Internal Revenue Department, according to a recent ruling. This is a more fair and businesslike basis than the common one of

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Give 'em Germain's balanced foods



There's no guesswork in the preparation of Germain's perfectly balanced foods. We employ an expert, experienced poultry chemist to analyze all our foods and to see that just the CORRECT proportion of each ingredient is used.

This positively eliminates waste. Germain's foods are all food—every particle is digested.

Ask your dealer for Germain's ANALYZED poultry and pigeon foods.

Send for FREE 1920 CATALOG on planting, poultry and pet stock.

Germain
Established 1871
Seed & Plant Co.
N.E. Corner
Sixth & Main Sts.
Opp. P.E. Depot
Los Angeles, Cal.

Choosing Hens for Hatches.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWENTY-NINE.)

turbed, and it may consist of hay, chaff or straw. Pack firmly and shape out of it a circular nest which will be deeper in the center than at the sides. Move the hen from the regular laying nest at night and handle her carefully in doing so. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to sit, and place a board over the opening so that she cannot get off. Toward the evening of the second day quietly go in where she is sitting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the front or top of the nest, and let the hen come off when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding, remove the china egg or eggs and put under those that are to be incubated.

If the nests are slightly darkened the hens are likely to become restless. At hatching time they should be confined and not be disturbed until the hatch is completed, unless they become restless, when it may be best to remove the chicks that are hatched first.



A Show Winner.

First White Wyandotte at recent Poultry Breeders' fixture, J. B. Janssen, Los Angeles, exhibitor.

If several hens are sitting in the same room, see that they are kept on the nests, allowing them to come off only once a day to receive feed and water. If there are any that do not desire to come off, they should be taken off. Hens usually return to their nests before there is any danger of the eggs chilling, but if they do not go back in half an hour in ordinary weather, they should be put on the nest. The eggs and nests should be examined and cleaned. Remove all broken eggs and wash those that are soiled. In the latter case the soiled nesting material should be removed and clean straw added. Nests containing broken eggs that the hen is allowed to sit on soon become infested with mites and lice, which cause the hens to become uneasy and leave the nest, often causing the loss of valuable sittings of eggs.

BLASTOPHAGA WASP SETTLED IN GEORGIA.

Efforts of the Federal agricultural officials to extend the production of Smyrna figs in the United States to the end that this country may soon grow all the figs it needs has resulted in the establishment of the fig insect in a heretofore sterile fig orchard at Brunswick, Ga., and some fine figs have been produced. It is still doubtful, says the Bureau of Plant Industry, whether figs can be grown in the Southeastern United States to advantage in a commercial way, however, and the country looks to California for the greatest increased acreage.

The bureau has established a caprifig orchard at Loomis, Cal., from which caprifigs inclosing the Blastophaga have been distributed free to growers. Many old sterile fig orchards in the southern States are really Smyrna seedlings, and an effort will be made in the Gulf States to make these productive.

Don't be afraid to turn a hungry pig to a self-feeder. He may make a hog of himself, but it won't hurt him if he is intended for market.

Get Eggs NOW
while prices are high

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

WITH hens cooped up and green stuff gone, eggs are scarce and prices are high. Condition your flock for heavy, regular laying by feeding Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It enriches the blood, tones up the dormant egg organs and helps make hens lay. If Pan-a-ce-a fails to do this, return the empty packages to the dealer and get your money back. Sold by all dealers in poultry supplies.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer
Sprinkle your layers with it. Add to the dust bath occasionally and your poultry will be free from lice.

For Roup use Dr. Hess Roup Remedy

BETTER BABY CHICKS

From carefully selected, heavy-laying stock. Our Chic-Elec Electric Control guarantees never overheating during incubation. Our system of electric hatching supplies perfect ventilation in the incubator, no lamps or gas fumes to consume the oxygen, hence our claim BETTER chicks. Our R. C. White Leghorns are as good as the best; none better, also Buff and Brown Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Barred and White Rocks, Black and White Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Baby Turkeys. Buy direct from the incubators and get the BETTER CHICKS.

Artesia Hatchery (Electric)
Both Phones 7284, 325 Cypress St. Artesia, Cal.

BABY CHICKS

Place your order now for baby chicks, ducks, turkeys. We have all breeds at all times.

Fanciers Exchange

840 So. Main St. Los Angeles, Cal.

For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, coughs, croup, cholera, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Golden, Mich., says: "I have used Germoxol 10 times for sick chickens and each time it has done the trick." "I have used Germoxol 10 times for sick chickens and each time it has done the trick." "I have used Germoxol 10 times for sick chickens and each time it has done the trick."

GERMOXOL is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. We mail Germoxol postpaid in one tin, 10c and 25c sizes. Poultry Supply Co., 1000 N. 1st St., CHICAGO, ILL.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

For Poultrymen and Ranchers. Thin Pine, Redwood Culling, short lengths Siding. Very low prices on many items. SPECIAL DRIVE FOR BUSINESS THIS MONTH.

WOODY
Sells Lumber For Less.

Woodward Lumber Co.
5800 So. Main St. Los Angeles, Cal. Phone South 56.

RAISE GUINEA PIGS

We supply stock and buy all you raise. Laboratories need thousands, big money, easy to raise. Pesticides and such 10c each.

DR. J. A. ROBERTS LABORATORIES

Barred Plymouth Rocks

OUR RECENT WINNINGS:
Los Angeles Fanciers' Show, 1919, Exhibition—1, 2 Cock, 1, 2 Cockerel, 1, 2, 4 Hen, 2, 3 Pullet, 2, 3, 4 Young Pen, 2 Old Pen, Cockerel Breed—1, 2 Hen, 1, 4 Pullet, 2 Old Pen, Pullet Breed—2 Cock, 2 Cockerel, 1 Pen, Best Barred Rock Male and Female—Special Angler and Manner Cup for the best Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet. Special for best display of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Breeders' Show, January 7-13, 1920 Exhibition—1 and 2 Cock, 1, 2 and 3 Hen, 1, 2 and 3 Cockerel, 1, 2 and 3 Pullet, 1 and 2 Pen, Best Ten Birds in Show, L. A. Chamber of Commerce Cup, Best Display of Barred Rocks, National Poultry Company Cup, Best Male and Female Barred Poultry Breeders' Association Cup.

50 SUPERB COCKERELS

GILL & WARRICK, 1316 South Glendale Avenue, Glendale, Cal.
From prize winning stock; ready for immediate delivery. From \$5.00 to \$25.00 each. Now is the time to get your birds; don't delay. Eggs from \$3.50 to \$15.00 per setting of 15.

Emerson's S. C. White Leghorns

The Prize Winning Strain of the Pacific Coast. Their utility qualities are of just as high grade as their standard type. Pullet egg average of 184 eggs, for three years, with high trap nest record of 274 eggs in twelve months. Eggs for hatching, \$12.00 per 100. Choice breeding cockerels from high egg record hens at reasonable prices.

E. E. Emerson, 1017 San Fernando Road. BURBANK, CAL. Phone Burbank 256-J ROUTE A, BOX 52

HATCHING EGGS THAT HATCH 100%

MARTIN-McCONNELL POULTRY FARMS, INC.
J. V. McCONNELL, Mgr., P.O. Box 39. GARDEN GROVE, CAL., U. S. A.

Recognized by the most critical judges and breeders as America's leading strains of Single Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Black Minorcas. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO RAISE POOR STOCK. Our trap-nested laying strains are the daddies of them all. BRED TO LAY, AND WHAT'S MORE, DO LAY. Our Exhibition strains are the only ones in America that are absolutely guaranteed to win the first honors for you at any show in the United States you may name. To win you must have our stock. When you buy eggs for hatching, baby chicks or breeding stock, YOU WANT and are entitled to the greatest value your money will get. Big, husky BABY CHICKS and TWO MONTHS old cockerels or pullets hatched to your order. STRONG LOT OF VIGOROUS BREEDERS, males or females, properly mated pairs, trios and pens. IT'S YOUR LOSS if you do not have our 1920 MATING LIST. IT'S FREE.

Our S. C. Rhode Island Reds Prove Their Quality.

Winning at Los Angeles Under Judges Tucker and McCord.
2 FIRSTS, 4 SECONDS, 2 THIRDS, 2 FOURTHS.
2 FIFTHS, 2 SHAPE SPECIALS, 2 COLOR SPECIALS.
1 GOLD SPECIAL, 3 SILVER CUPS.
A Top-Notch Exhibition and Utility Strain. Send for Mating List.

A. G. SLY,
1047-D MIDDLETON PLACE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ACKS.

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...into the truth...
...did not return...
...Waford.

STAR.

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...League of Na...

YES HER OF PEACE.

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ARIZONA COTTON RIVALS MINES; BIG RETURNS FROM LONG STAPLE.

BY J. H. MCCLINTOCK

Twenty-one million dollars from a product that was a mere experiment a few years ago is this season's record for the cotton industry in the Southwest. The past year's record for long-staple cotton, the growing of which in the valley of the Salt River Valley of Arizona, is the growth of a new industry in the Southwest. The cotton industry in the Southwest is the movement, now well under way, to organize in Los Angeles a cotton exchange composed of growers, dealers and other cotton interests and to be conducted on lines similar to the big cotton exchanges of the South. The exchange is now needed by the industry, cotton men believe, and it is expected to serve as a stabilizing influence on the marketing of the product. Cotton men of Imperial Valley, Palo Verde Valley, Antelope Valley, San Joaquin Valley and Perris Valley in California and of Salt River Valley and the Yuma district in Arizona have been invited to co-operate in the organization.

Southwestern cotton today is the strong, long-staple cotton, the growing of which is the new industry in the Southwest. The cotton industry in the Southwest is the movement, now well under way, to organize in Los Angeles a cotton exchange composed of growers, dealers and other cotton interests and to be conducted on lines similar to the big cotton exchanges of the South. The exchange is now needed by the industry, cotton men believe, and it is expected to serve as a stabilizing influence on the marketing of the product. Cotton men of Imperial Valley, Palo Verde Valley, Antelope Valley, San Joaquin Valley and Perris Valley in California and of Salt River Valley and the Yuma district in Arizona have been invited to co-operate in the organization.

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Farm News of the Great Southwest DOWN-TO-DATE REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.

COACHELLA.—In 1919 540 acres of cotton were planted in Coachella Valley, but about forty acres of it was permitted to die for want of proper care and lack of determination on the part of the planters. So there is almost exactly 500 acres that can be counted as a crop. From this 500 acres, 367 bales of lint cotton has been ginned and it is estimated that the total will be 700 bales. It is now estimated that next year's planting will be 2500 acres. It would be much larger but for the reason that wells and pumping plants are not available for irrigating a larger acreage. Everyone is enthused with the cotton idea. Would-be renters of land for cotton planting are determined in their efforts to secure land with water on it. At the Southern California fair at Riverside last October there were two samples of cotton from Coachella Valley. They were grown on the Overholtzer ranch and both took first prizes. The largest amount of money received for a single bale of cotton was obtained by the McVitty brothers, who, on December 8, sold a 560-pound bale and the seed from it for \$260.70. The largest single draft taken away was by Mac von Rader, who received for four wagonloads taken to the gin at one trip, \$1695.35.

PACKING-HOUSE PLANNED.

CHINO.—This district is to have a walnut packing-house. At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Chino Walnut Growers' Association, it was voted to instruct the directors to buy a site here and erect an up-to-date packing-house with a capacity of thirty tons of walnuts for ten hours' work. Last year the Chino walnuts went to the packing-house at Walnut ten miles west of here. Chino's walnut production last year was 165 tons and this year it is certain to

be over 200 tons. This output will increase rapidly, as there are only about 400 acres now bearing while the total acreage of walnuts in this district is 1280. The cost of the new plant will be handled by a revolving system of payments covering a number of years. The site for the building at latest reports had not been determined on by the committee, but it will probably be near the railroad "Y" east of town. The estimated cost of plant and equipment is \$25,000.

BIDDING FOR ONIONS.

INDIO.—These are great days for the onion men. Buyers are outbidding each other in their anxiety to get a slice of the next crop, which will be between four and five times as large as was produced last year. Contracts are being signed every day, for future delivery at from \$2 to \$2.25 per crate. Besides this they are making the usual advance of \$35 per acre for planting purposes and another advance of \$200 per car when necessary. As the average crop of onions is about a carload to the acre, the onion man will be ahead, should he not get another cent for his crop. So great is the demand for the crop and so thoroughly has the valley been proven out as an onion producer, that the buyers believe they are taking no chances in financing the growers.

SONORA COTTON PROJECT.

DOUGLAS (ARIZ.)—Northern Sonora is to grow cotton. A start in the industry is to be made across the line from Douglas, on the San Bernardino River, on the lands of Gablondo & Loretto. These lands already have a developed water supply and upon them the past season were raised 6000 sacks of wheat. This season the owners will plant several hundred acres in cotton and will seed at least 1000 acres to the

OIL MILL PLANNED.

RIPLEY.—This Palo Verde Valley town, which has made such a phenomenal growth, is to have a new industry, a cotton seed mill and stock feed factory. Final arrangements have been made with Southern Oil mill men for the erection of the oil mill at a cost of \$100,000. The plant will include a special mill for the grinding of cotton stalks (now a total waste here,) to supply roughage for use with cotton seed-meal or cake, which is left after the oil is extracted, for the fattening of live stock. In addition there will be feeding pens and sheds for stock which will cover about ten acres. The plant will be ready for operation in time to handle next season's crop, and will be the first of its kind in the State.

INTERCROPPING DISCUSSED.

POMONA.—With intercropping young irrigated orchards as the subject of the evening, the last meeting of the local Farm Center proved a decided success. Farm Adviser Hodgson pointed out some of the principles upon which successful intercropping is based. He stated that in most cases failures are occasioned by lack of sufficient water and by failure to assiduously care for both crops. Director Biller rendered a report of the county committee on the Japanese situation. A membership of practically double that of last year was reported at the meeting.

COTTON CROWDS ORANGES.

RIVERSIDE.—Few persons realize the enormous strides that the cotton industry has made in the last few years in Riverside county. In value it is now the second crop, being second only to oranges. In 1919 there were produced in Riverside county 1,518,000 boxes of oranges, which brought the growers a total of \$5,598,000. In the same year, Riverside county produced over 18,000 bales of cotton, which sold for \$3,270,000, and in addition 8000 tons of cotton seed, which, at an average price of 7 cents a pound, brought an additional \$1,120,000. This made a total for cotton, including the Palo Verde Valley and the Coachella Valley of \$4,390,000. With the great accession that will come the coming season to the cotton acreage in the Perris and the San Jacinto valley, it is a safe guess that cotton will soon give oranges a close race for first place.

BIG PRICE FOR POLAND.

DINUBA.—A new record price for swine for Tulare county was established when Z. M. Dickie of this district paid at a recent dispersion sale the sum of \$5250 for a Poland China boar. The animal, Giant Bob, was bred by Charles Gatewood of Fresno and was grand champion in California shows in 1919. The new owner is a member of the Tulare County Poland China Breeders' Association, which was formed for the purpose of increasing the interest in pure-bred stock.

ALMONDS PROMISING.

BANNING.—From the present indications the almond yield the coming season will be over 500 tons, which will be about 100 tons above normal. Last year's yield, owing to freakish and unusual frosts, was about 175 tons. The blossoms are unusually thick this year. In anticipation of the increasing yield the Banning Almond Growers' Association has increased its warehouse capacity.

APPLE OUTLOOK GOOD.

BEAUMONT.—The apple acreage this year will be about 2000, and the cherry acreage will total 500, with about as much more of the latter that as yet has not come into bearing. The favorite varieties in this district are the Black Tartarian, Royal Anne, Bing and Lambert. With the exception of the Royal Anne, all are black cherries. Last year this district contributed about 125 tons of cherries to the State's total and the coming season will see a considerable increase in the output.

WILL MARKET BROILERS.

ARLINGTON.—The Poultry Producers of California, of which J. M. Davidson of this city is president, will enlarge its scope by marketing not only eggs for its members but broilers as well. The organization, though only two years old, has had a phenomenal growth, and has representatives all over Southern California. At present it controls the output of 450,000 hens and last year the association found a market for 2,696,310 dozen eggs at a total price of \$1,349,245.05. After supplying local demands, a surplus of 20,000 cases of eggs was shipped out of the State.



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BY HENRY W. K.

OACHEITA—in 1919 540 acres of cotton were planted in Coahuila Valley, but about forty acres of it was permitted to die for want of proper care and lack of determination on the part of the planter. So there is almost exactly 500 acres that can be counted as a crop. From the 500 acres, 367 bales of lint cotton has been ginned and it is estimated—that the next year's planting will be 5500 acres. It would be much larger but for the reason that next year's planting will be 5500 acres.

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committee, but it will probably be near the reports had not been determined on by the system of payments covering a number of years. The site for the building at least new plant will be handled by a revolving fund in this district in 1920. The cost of the now bearing while the total acreage of walnut, as there are only about 400 acres rapidly, as over 200 tons. The output will increase

Farm News of the Great Southwest
DOWN-TO-DATE REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.

Imperial's Cotton.

BY J. H. McCLINTOCK.

Southwestern cotton today is the strongest and best on the American market. Its toughness makes it especially suitable for automobile tires. A large part of the valley product also goes to thread mills.

Possibly remarkable is the fact that the main trouble in the marketing of the southwestern long-staple is the fact that there is not more of it. Manufacturers have displayed disinclination to alter their machinery for the longer staple, though more spindles have been available since Sea Island "went by the board." Expansion of the long-staple industry elsewhere, in the Imperial Valley or other sections naturally adapted for it, would be of substantial benefit to the local growers. No fear at all is felt concerning a possible oversupply.

Egyptian has to have a long, hot season. It needs all the heat and sunlight the sun-kissed land affords. It is the very opposite of a native Hopi Indian variety that has borne ripened bolls eighty-four days from the planting of the seed. Egyptian is planted in March, is thinned in May and its picking season starts in September and continues till its stalks are logged down to permit plowing for the next season.

IN SALT RIVER VALLEY.

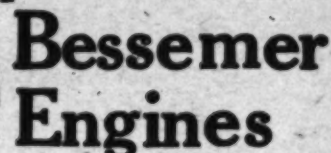
Nothing but Pima is grown in the Salt River Valley, where the growers have become convinced they are helping in production of the highest grade of cotton known on earth. The short-staple growers have gone to other fields, especially to Yuma, where splendid results have been secured with Mebane, Durango and other varieties that stand out well in comparison with the Gulf States product. This year the Yuma

FIRST EGYPTIAN PLANTING.



SOUTHWESTERN LONG-STAPLE

The southwestern long-staple now is given government definition of "American Egyptian," with five grade standards and three staple lengths, from 1 1-3 to 1 3-4 inches. During the past season there has been a higher percentage of 1 5-8 staple. The grade, meaning freedom from foreign matter, possibly has suffered through the rapid expansion of the industry, with necessary employment of unskilled and careless labor. With the industry on a more settled basis and with greater care in planting, thinning, irrigation and cultivation, a gradual betterment of quality is looked for, all this beyond consideration of the continued efforts of the agricultural experts who already have done so much.



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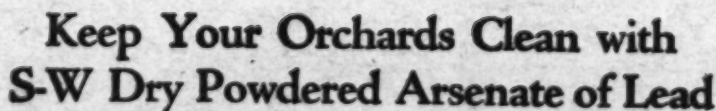
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full results. It is easily shipped, easily carried, easily mixed. It is less expensive to buy, more convenient to use.

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There are people who have the right way of doing things, and yet who cannot obtain property in the winter because their hens are laying after they are two and a half years old; not that they will not give a profit, but a specialty of winter egg production keeps nothing but pullets, disposing of the one-year-old hens before it is time to put them in the winter quarters.

Early hatched pullets, if properly grown, ought to begin laying in October or early in the winter quarters.

And what we shall again have poultry shows promoted and fostered along these lines, we are afraid there will be neither solace nor profit of any kind in their exploitation nor maintenance.

THOUGHTS ON POULTRY SHOWS AND THOSE WHO HOLD THEM.

BY HENRY W. KRUCKENBERG.

THE fact that poultry shows have failed of financial success during the past few years, not only locally, but quite generally, has made their management and future development an interesting topic of discussion among breeders and fanciers. This, in turn, has led to various suggestions as to remedial measures, not the least of which has been a desire to cut down the number, and so conserve material resources and much time and labor. In so far as Los Angeles is concerned, it has led to a number of breeders pledging themselves not to show at all if more than one fixture is held in this town. This may seem drastic, but in the main it represents a feeling calling for a concentrating of effort and a conservation of resources, and as such it has much to commend it to the consideration of the fraternity. But it is not final, nor does it on the whole conduce to the widest exploitation of the poultry industry. To carry it to its logical conclusion would imply that one big poultry show covering the State would insure a wider educational value than would any number held in different sections and at various dates—a contention that but few will agree to. As applied to a single locality it naturally possesses more force, but of itself does not prove that the one big show by reason of its

monopoly of the field would necessarily be a financial success. There are other and diverse factors that enter into the problem. For the most part these are economic in their nature, and must be observed before stability can be maintained.

With changing economic conditions the costs entailed in the holding of poultry shows have been enormously increased during the past few years; correspondingly other attractions have so multiplied (notably the moving-picture theaters) that the gate receipts have been so diminished as to almost approach the vanishing point. It requires "some show" to secure gate money, as witness the so-called "attractions" at State and district fairs—features that have no bearing whatsoever on agricultural and live-stock displays. This condition naturally only increases the hazard of those who sponsor poultry exhibitions. To this condition, add the increased expense of judges, advertising, rent and labor, and you at once get into the atmosphere of big business that demands executive ability of a high order and an aptitude for sound business judgment that is not always manifested in the management of poultry shows. In our opinion a due regard for debits and credits is quite as responsible for want of success in poultry shows as any other one thing.

Another factor that militates against a feeling of broad fellowship and a healthy sportsmanship is the fact that poultry shows have become commercialized rather than community affairs. The fancier spirit has given place to a more mercenary atmosphere, which in turn has made "business" the star performer, while the finer amenities of people interested in the same things have correspondingly become dwarfed and atrophied. The spirit of comradeship and the finer social considerations have given place to the aphorism "what is there in it?" This may be "business," but it

Long Distance Judging.

Not long since we had something to say on the matter of imported breeding and exhibition stock as against that grown in California, giving facts to show that our poultry farmers are producing as good stuff as the imported article. In this issue we will carry the argument a step farther, and lay down the proposition that our Coast talent in making awards at poultry shows is the equal of that exhibited by some of the best eastern judges who have officiated at recent California poultry exhibitions; and besides the home talent is much more economical to engage. It really costs a pretty piece of money to bring judges from 1500 to 2000 miles; the traveling expenses alone amounting to more than the service is really worth. When this cost secures no better service than is rendered by local talent, why employ it? It has been said that it costs more to judge the Los Angeles show than that in either the New York or Boston fixtures. Eliminate the expense of bringing judges long distances and possibly our local exhibition will come nearer to "paying out."

Age and Production.

The question is often asked, "To What Age Do Hens Lay?"—it might be answered "until they die." The writer once owned a Silver Gray Dorking hen reputed to be five years old when he purchased her. Having been an inmate of his chicken seraglio for fully seven years, she was credited with being twelve years old at the time of her "passing out." During all these years she produced some eggs—during her last few years not more than twenty-five, but she was a good breeder, "throwing" exceptionally fine females. In this connection a correspondent to The Feathered World (of London) reports a hen that he had bred for ten years, who won many times in the showroom, laying a goodly number of eggs annually. This was a Black Minorca. It is quite well known that experienced breeders maintain certain hens for purely breeding purposes, possessing a value in this regard much beyond their laying capacity. Vigor and stamina combined with their ability to reproduce certain markings and characteristics in their chicks is what makes them valuable. With the present craze for egg production, it seems that longevity in fowls must be reproduced, both as to breeders as well as prolific producers. This "working the birds to death" has its limits—particularly if placed in the breeding yard.

Poultry Community Affairs.

Fanciers and breeders who keep posted on show matters are quite familiar with the fact that England holds exhibitions during every week of the year. For the most part these are neighborhood or community affairs, where fanciers get together, exhibit their best birds, spend a few days of social intercourse and really have a good time. These events of frequent occurrence tend to keep alive the interest in pure-blooded fowl; they are not extensive nor expensive affairs—often the total number of birds on exhibition will not exceed 200. Possibly if breeders would do likewise in California to strengthen and stimulate the fancy, we might eventually hold a dairy and a Crystal Palace show in California. A few good birds, properly groomed and handsomely cooped in a good environment are more imposing than a big show with a lot of only middling good specimens in battle array. A modest show possessing quality is more alluring to the man who knows than an exhibition of large numbers with only average quality. Besides, there is not so great a risk of the trial balance showing red ink on the wrong side of the ledger.

WATER FOR BEES.

Bee-keepers should bear in mind the need of bees for large quantities of water for brood rearing, and see that it is within easy reach. In early spring when the weather is very changeable, it is important to save the bees as far as possible. If they are compelled to go far from the hive for water, many will be lost from the sudden drops of temperature common to that season. If there be a small spring, pond, or other open water near at hand, the bee-keeper need give the matter no further thought. If, on the other hand, the only available supply is from his neighbor's watering troughs, he is likely to save friction by providing an abundant supply near at hand. This should be attended to very early in the spring, and the supply constantly replenished before the bees form the habit of seeking it elsewhere.

Protest is being made against the uniform tare of 22-pounds a bale charged against Salt River Valley cotton. The charge is declared burdensome in view of the price of the cotton, from 80 to 85 cents.

ONLY prime grains should be used in the manufacture of baby chick feed. Any deviation from this rule means death to a large percentage of the chicks fed, and those raised will be slow in maturing and not up to the standard of those fed on clean feed.

Prime grains mean clean grains, free from smut, mould and other forms of damage.

While clean feeds are necessary, it is equally essential that the feed receptacles be kept just as clean as the feed. Dirty receptacles for feed and water, or musty litter on the floor of the brooder, always result in the loss of a large proportion of the hatch.

Care is responsible for over half the success of a baby chick raiser. Poor ventilation and uneven temperature are often the cause of large losses which sometimes are accredited to the feed.

Care should also be taken in the selection of eggs for hatching or in the buying of baby chicks. Breeders' flocks that have plenty of range are generally healthier than those that are kept in houses or yards, and generally produce chicks with a greater amount of vitality, which develop into the best class of hens.

Cleanliness Counts!



OF all the things that count for profit in the poultry business, cleanliness comes first. Because cleanliness means a healthy flock—and that means healthy profits!

You must remember that the digestive organs of these sensitive chicks are just as easily upset as those of a baby. Their feed must, of all things, be clean. No feed is good enough for a baby chick that is not clean enough for a human being.

In making Sperry Baby Chick Feed we keep this constantly in mind. Only prime, clean grains go into this feed. During its entire process of manufacture the same absolute cleanliness is observed as in manufacturing Sperry Red Package Cereals for your table.

Sperry Baby Chick Feed supplies all the food values that Nature intended a growing chick to have. It is clean, uniform, properly granulated and proportioned to meet the demands of fast-growing bodies.

Also—it is absolutely gritless. This means that you don't have to pay a fancy price for shell and grit. You merely add about 5 per cent fine shell and grit when using.

Our booklet, "Makes Hens Happy," takes up this feeding question in detail—gives you the advice of practical poultry experts. We'll gladly send it on request. Simply fill in the coupon and mail today!

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COTTON TO BE TRIED IN ANTELOPE VALLEY.

With the view of ascertaining whether cotton can be raised satisfactorily in Antelope Valley, arrangement has been made through the recently organized Los Angeles Cotton Exchange whereby seed will be furnished any farmer of the district who wishes to try an acre or more as a test plot. The plan is to be worked out under the direction of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau and Farm Adviser Hodgson, announces that a number of growers have expressed a desire to experiment with the fleecy crop.

In the summer, after the test plots are well along, those fostering the project expect to take an excursion into the valley to note the results of the tests. Cotton growing on an extensive commercial scale is not advocated as yet for the valley, but the exchange is interested in learning of all possible cotton-growing sources for the future.

SQUIRREL DRIVE NEXT MONTH.

DEL SUR.—At the recent Farm Center meeting held at the Del Sur schoolhouse a squirrel drive for the Del Sur section was outlined to be held March 10, 11, 12 and 13. The drive is to include approximately fifty square miles and will last for three days, the fourth being given to what odds and ends may be left to cover. It is estimated that the cost will run between 3 and 4 cents per acre. Poisoned barley in the amount of two tons is to be purchased from the county at a price of 15 cents, f.o.b. Lancaster. Various ranchers will furnish men to do the work under the general supervision of L. S. Neville, county rodent inspector, H. C. Pegler, newly appointed squirrel inspector for the Antelope Valley, and F. E. Garlough, of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Last year's drive was so successful that Del Sur ranchers are unanimously behind this year's proposed drive.

Imperial's Cotton Industry.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.)

Mexico brought 1000 Mexicans who aided in picking.

On the American side of the line different conditions prevail. The amount of work and the slight shortage of labor made it difficult to secure the necessary help and the wage advance was made to \$3, some ranchers even agreeing to pay a bonus on top of this.

By early December by far the greater part of the crop had been harvested and was in bales.

Imperial Valley cotton this year commanded a phenomenal price. At this time it is commanding a premium over cotton from the Southern States on the New York market of 15 cents a pound. During the early part of December the price secured in the valley was 50 to 53 cents a pound, while the New York market was from 38 to 40 cents.

A factor which led to the high price this year was the excellence of the yield. The cotton from the valley suffers from none of the cotton diseases prevalent throughout the South and hence is free from injurious insects and because of the conditions in the valley, unusually free from dirt.

COTTON BYPRODUCTS.

Not alone is all the revenue derived from the sale on the cotton itself. For every 50-pound bale of cotton there is yielded better than 1000 pounds of cottonseed. Cottonseed is now selling at \$70 a ton, making the seed from each bale worth \$35. The total value of the cottonseed produced in the valley is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000.

Of the twenty-six gins operating in the valley, by far the largest number are located in Calexico and Mexicali. There are a large number of gins in Mexicali because of the fact that over a year ago Gov. Cantu issued an edict that all cotton ginned in Mexicali would be given a lower export duty than that which was shipped out to be ginned in the United States. This action has tended to develop the ginning industry in Mexicali to a large extent.

Frequently in Calexico and Mexicali during the height of the picking season, from forty to fifty carloads of cotton a day will arrive from both sides of the line for the gins. The prevailing price of ginning in the various towns is now 50 cents a hundred pounds, although there are some independent gins which maintain the old price of 35 cents per hundred pounds.

There are gins at Holtville, El Centro, Imperial and Brawley and two gins were built late in the fall at Calipatria.

Durango, or medium long staple cotton, is the favorite variety grown in the valley. The Pima Egyptian acreage for the past two years has been about 5000.

Growers in the valley, generally are preparing to expand their acreage during the coming year. This is being done because of the general belief that prices for the next three or four years will be high.

HAULED BY TRAIN.

One rather odd feature is that in many places in the valley and especially in Mexico the cotton is hauled to the gin by railway train. This is done nowhere else in the world, it is said.

In the Imperial Valley, the gins are located in central towns and for all the northern district of Lower California, Mexicali is the ginning point.

The cottonseed, mostly is shipped to Texas for compress. During the season an average of ten carloads a day are sent to Los Angeles for compress and some of it is compressed in the valley. However, Texas secures by far the greater portion of the cottonseed. Cottonseed meal finds a ready market in the valley for cattle, because of the importance of the livestock industry there.

KERN'S COTTON AREA WILL BE DOUBLED.

BAKERSFIELD.—Approximately 400 bales of cotton, 500 pounds each, were produced in Kern county during the past season. The number of acres planted in 1919 was 525. The number to be planted in 1920 is estimated at approximately 1200. The California Products Company gin, the only one in the county at present, ginned all, or nearly all, of the 1919 crop. Farmers in the Shafter district are now discussing the erection of a gin to be run co-operatively.

Some farmers in the Arvin district, southeast of Bakersfield, where most of the cotton was grown in 1919, averaged better than one bale to the acre.

COTTON ESTIMATES.

RIVERSIDE.—The cotton acreage in this county for 1919 and 1920 is estimated as follows by R. N. Wilson, Farm Adviser of Riverside county:

	1919	1920
Coachella	500	2,000
Palo Verde	21,000	25,000
Perris		3,000

INTEREST IN COTTON STRONG IN PERRIS.

PERRIS.—At a recent joint meeting of the Perris Chamber of Commerce and the Riverside County Farm Bureau, J. C. Odell, asked that a committee be appointed to select a site of 3 1-2 acres on which he could build a cotton gin. More than the required amount of acreage has been signed up, the necessary contracts made with the Midway Farms Company, under which title the gin will operate.

W. E. Camp, cotton adviser from the United States Department of Agriculture, spoke on the methods to be used in preparing the land and caring for the cotton crop. Land, he advised, must be properly leveled as otherwise pools will form, injuring the plants. It should then be plowed, then irrigated; after irrigating it should be thoroughly disked, then irrigated a second time, then harrowed. The ridges in which the seed is to be planted should be about 3 1-2 to 4 feet apart, and the seed planted from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 inches deep, sown about continuously. This requires about 20 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre. When the plants are from 7 to 10 inches high they should be thinned out by chopping out with a hoe, till they are left about 10 to 14 inches apart. In the early life of the plant it should be cultivated deeply, especially the first time, after that, when the surface roots begin to develop, the cultivation should be lighter.

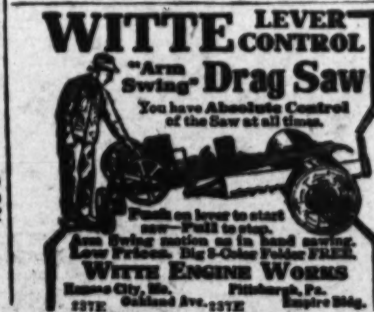
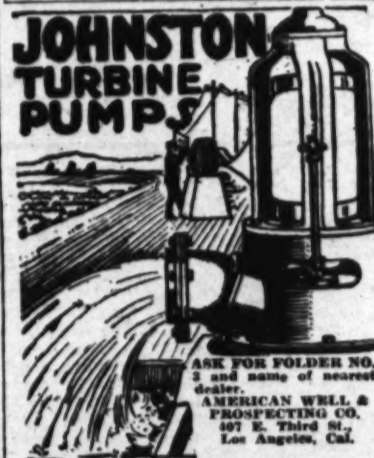
Cotton requires, according to Mr. Camp, about two-thirds as much water as alfalfa, and should be irrigated when needed, as it is impossible, owing to the variation in soils and conditions to fix a definite time. When the plants droop, and the roots on examination show that they are dry they should have water. The Federal man does not approve in irrigated sections of the custom practiced in many Southern States known as "laying by," which means to stop irrigation in the belief that it hastens the development of the boll.

Mr. Camp expressed the belief that the climatic conditions in Perris Valley would be satisfactory to the proper development of cotton. He urged the growers to get together and decide upon a kind of cotton to be grown to the end that there might not be a harmful admixture of strains due to the carrying about of pollen by bees. He promised the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture in getting the industry started.

A total of 2100 acres is signed up for cotton in Perris and Hemet valleys and something like 1000 acres has been promised orally. The chambers of commerce of this region are taking up the question of the varieties of cotton to be planted. It is expected that work on the new gin will be started about April 15.

CEMENT FLOORS GOOD.

Cement floors, especially for large poultry houses, are quite satisfactory, as they keep rats out and also last much longer than board floors. They are also sanitary and easy to clean, but are harder and more expensive to build than wooden floors. A cement floor should always be kept well covered with litter; otherwise it is cold and uncomfortable for the birds.



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These species never leave the bodies or
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somewhat in size and appearance, they all
are equipped with peculiarly arranged legs,
which facilitate movement through
the feathers. They are armed with sharp,
strong biting mouth, but unlike the red
and grey mites are not dangerous to the fowl.

BETTER TO FEED
HENS THAN LICE

THE ART OF JUDGING CATTLE AND HOW IT MAY BE ACQUIRED.

By a U. S. Department of Agriculture Expert.

A REAL need in agricultural regions today is more widespread knowledge of how to judge live stock properly. While the judging of the finest animals is like, to remain an art in which relatively few persons can attain the highest standing, nevertheless farmers as a whole should be thoroughly familiar with the general principles of judging stock. Knowledge of this sort is a real asset.

The art of judging beef cattle is the foundation of all beef cattle shows, and also is largely the means of determining the value of cattle offered in public sales. It serves as a basis for every man who buys and raises cattle to seek improvement along well-recognized lines.

If a breeder is not a good judge he can not mate individuals so as to get the best possible offspring. Knowledge may be obtained through long experience, but a systematic course in judging may accomplish the same end at a cost of fewer mistakes and a much shorter time. If a farmer is a competent judge of feeders, for example, he can go to the market and save the buying charges or commissions on a deal which otherwise would have to be handled through commission men.

For the man who feeds cattle for commercial purposes, it is more important to study how to judge feeders than fat cattle. Judging the former requires more skill than judging the latter.

Without standards, stock judging can not be made a success. The smallest cattle owner as well as the man who owns a large herd needs to be familiar with the ideal beef type. This animal, when fat, must have a low-set body which is broad, deep, and smooth, with level lines, having a thick, even covering of firm flesh. Hair, hide, and bone of good quality, together with general character and style, also serve as an indication of the inner parts which can not be seen.

In learning to judge beef cattle it is necessary to become familiar with the location and names of the different parts of the animal. The names are similar in all classes of live stock and can be learned easily by referring to annotated illustrations or diagrams. The names of wholesale cuts of the beef carcass correspond quite closely to those of the live animal, the only difference being that the wholesale carcass contains fewer parts.

THREE CATTLE CLASSES.

From the butcher's standpoint, cattle may be divided into three classes—fat cattle, feeders, and breeding cattle. The first comprises animals ready for the butcher's block; the second is the "unfinished product" and the third constitutes the class from which the others are produced. In fat cattle, one must judge according to what the

cattle are at the time. In feeders, the animals which give promise of putting on the biggest and cheapest gains, and developing into the best beef form when fattened, are the ones desired. In breeding cattle, the true beef form is of prime importance, but there must also be assurance that the beef characteristics will be transmitted to the offspring.

Fat cattle, so called, includes steers, heifers, calves, cows and bulls. Fat steers and heifers constitute by far the largest percentage. Each must be considered from the butcher's standpoint, the finish and quality of flesh being of prime importance. Cattle bred especially for beef purposes have a tendency to produce marbled meat or

to deposit layers of fat throughout the lean meat, while in cattle bred exclusively for dairy purposes, the tendency is to deposit a surplus fat, principally around the internal organs, where it becomes a relatively cheap suet and does not tend to improve the quality of the lean meat. In judging feeders, it must be borne in mind that they are "unfinished" cattle and therefore do not have the width and flesh covering of fat cattle. In general, the same qualifications apply to feeders as to fat cattle, except that certain points of the score card must be emphasized and others minimized. The desirable feeder is one that will dress out a high percentage of high-priced meats when finished and slaughtered.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT JUDGING.

In judging a class of cattle or inspecting a single individual one should first make a



Fattening Cattle on Cottonseed Meal in Salt River Valley.

general survey of the animals or animal, examining the general features from a distance and noting the general outline and typical beef form. When first approaching an animal, note the front view and the features of the head and the width and depth of the chest. On moving toward the side, note the depth of the body and the lowness of the flank. The rear view will give the width of the back, spring of the ribs and thickness and development of the hind quarters, particularly the thighs and twist. After a survey of the animal from a short distance, a close inspection of the various parts of the body should be made, beginning at the head.

In the case of beginners, judging work usually should commence with the use of the score card, after the various parts of the animal have been identified and the use of the card has been explained. One should make a complete examination of the individual before the various cuts are noted on the card. The score card is intended primarily for beginners, and is to be used in learning the details of comparative judging. Comparative judging is employed exclusively in placing the awards at public beef-cattle shows. Practice tests may be confined to selecting the best individual in a class of cattle of the same age.

As one becomes more proficient, animals of different ages may be judged, but the sexes should be kept separate. In comparative judging one must examine the various parts and make direct comparison, keeping in mind the parts which are relatively the most important.

The judge-to-be should gradually acquire facility in summarizing the total of the qualifications of each animal. Use of the score card is a step toward efficiency in the difficult task of comparative judging. Only in close competition in comparative judging does the experienced judge need to place side by side the smallest details. However, in many judging contests, this becomes necessary and the judge may finally be required to make his decision upon relatively fine points.

Sample score cards for fat and feeder-beef cattle and for breeding beef cattle, together with a model card for comparative judging by class or team, constitute part of the material contained in a recent Farmers' Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, entitled "Judging Beef Cattle." The twenty-one pages of text discuss in popular language the various features of judging beef cattle and it contains suggestions regarding their scoring. The bulletin may be had free upon request.

Corn has the high quality of 83.1 for the crop of 1919, in comparison with 160 as representing high medium grade. In the last sixteen years this degree of quality has been exceeded in only two years, 1906 and 1908.

WHERE COW TESTING MEANS COLD CASH.

BY F. M. SCRIBNER.

The sale of 100 good grade cows at the Burr farm on Tuesday, January 27, was a success in every sense of the word. Every cow or heifer that had been in milk had a record of milk and butter fat and this proved profitable for both seller and buyer. It only costs \$1.50 to put this record on each cow, (which was done by Burr farm through the cow testing department of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau,) but it brought in many dollars to the seller on each animal sold. To the buyer it simply meant the elimination of chance and buying something with a certainty to it. The hush of the crowd as the records were being read showed that this was what the buyer wanted to know, and his bidding was regulated accordingly.

For as large a sale as this was, there were probably more good cows brought out with splendid udders and a showing of good dairy quality than at any sale ever pulled off in Southern California and so far as the writer has any knowledge the record price for a grade cow in the United States was received, \$520. She was worth it; a cow with almost perfect conformation, well-marked, big and strong, and with a record that would look well for a pure-bred. J. M. Mayo of Compton, bought her. The records of 400 pounds, 500 and 600 pounds of butter fat in a year proved an attraction and the bidding was spirited all the way through.

There were twenty pure-bred registered Holstein bulls brought out for sale from one month old up, and some real bargains were secured. As these animals grow up, they ought to be of material benefit in improving the herds in which they have gone. Mr. Mayo paid the high price for a bull calf, \$600, to be used on grand-daughters of King of the Pontiac.

The plan of the Burr farm is to keep nothing but pure-bred registered animals in the future, and this was why this splendid bunch of grades was disposed of.

The market demand in California is for a butcher type of hog, rather than a bacon type.

Why Spend Valuable Time Cleaning Your Separator?



The Viking can be cleaned in a few minutes—straight discs save time and they cannot get mixed up because they are all hung together—like keys on a ring.

There are no big clumsy parts to lift and clean.

Buy the Viking for the time and labor it will save you.

Drown & Waggoner,

734 Title Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

SHORTHORNS AT THE TOP

The highest record ever made at the Omaha market, \$20 per cwt., was made by Shorthorn steers the first week in December. A carload of Shorthorn steers topped the Kansas City market at \$19 the same week, making the high record for 1919.

The Shorthorn steer carlots at the International, Chicago, sold for an average of \$25.69 higher than any other breed. A group of three Shorthorn steers won the grand championship over all breeds at the International.

A Shorthorn steer calf was made the grand champion over all breeds at the Pacific International, Portland, Ore. It pays to grow Shorthorn beef.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
19 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.
Ask for the Shorthorn in America.

Merritt Bowers Company

FOR SALE

A carload of
SHORTHORN COWS AND
HEIFERS.
SHORTHORN BULLS.
HEREFORD BULLS.

TAGUS RANCH, Tulare, Cal.

Shorthorn and Jersey, work horses and mules also for sale. All kinds of new and old farm implements for sale at all times.

Every Animal Guaranteed

Jersey Cow for Sale

A fine family cow, tuberculin tested. My reason for selling; want to keep only registered stock. Can be seen at my place on

OVERLAND BOULEVARD

F. R. Hale, 734 So. Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal.

The Fourth Sale of SHORTHORNS

Under the auspices of the
CALIFORNIA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
Will be held at

University Farm, Davis, California

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1920

At 1:30 P. M. Sharp.

The University Farm authorities are establishing a
STOCKMEN'S WEEK

From Tuesday, February 24th, to Friday, February 27th, inclusive.

Recognizing the seasonal demand for bulls, there have been entered in the Shorthorn sale

45 HEAD REGISTERED BULLS

The majority of which are nearly two years old, and

20 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS

of the quality for which these sales are becoming famous.

For Catalog and further particulars, apply to

California Shorthorn Breeders' Association

222 Sharon Building,

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GRAND CHAMPION AT THE 1918 LIBERTY FAIR.

A FEW TOP SPRING BLOODS FOR SALE.

Donald Graham, Lancaster, Cal.

RAISE YOUR HOGS AND CATTLE AT A PROFIT
ASSIST NATURE BY FEEDING

ECONOMY STOCK POWDER

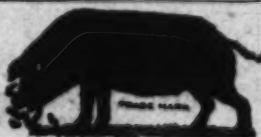
A general conditioner, a worm expeller and a disease preventive.

Send for our BOOK on LIVE STOCK, FREE.

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SHORTHORN SALE BY BREEDERS AT DAVIS.

The fourth breeders' sale of Shorthorn cattle is to be held February 25 at the University Farm, Davis, by the California Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Breeders from all parts of the State and many farmers who never before have owned purebred cattle are expected to attend the Davis sale. New Shorthorn heads are being established rapidly to meet the needs both of the State and foreign export. Australia, South America,

KEEP TRACK OF DATES.

It is necessary to keep a strict account of breeding dates, and a few days before the farrowing time the sow should be removed to the quarters where she is to farrow. The quarters where she is to farrow should be kept clean, dry, warm and comfortable. The sow should be supplied with sufficient food to keep her in vigorous condition, and she should always be fed enough grain to keep her in good condition. Some good bulky feeds can be made up of by mature brood sows during the winter months, but they should always be fed to eight or nine pounds of grain in sufficient quantity to keep her in good condition. The ration fed to the sow should be such that it will bring forth a litter of eight or nine piglets. The ration fed to the sow should be such that it will bring forth a litter of eight or nine piglets. The ration fed to the sow should be such that it will bring forth a litter of eight or nine piglets.

PROPER CARE AND FEEDING OF BROOD SOWS MOST IMPORTANT.

BY JAMES A. ROGERS.

MANAGEMENT OF SOWS AND LITTERS. The best shape. Young sows just bred should be kept in good condition. The best shape. Young sows just bred should be kept in good condition. The best shape. Young sows just bred should be kept in good condition.

CATTLEMEN TO WORK WITH FARM BUREAUS.

In a conference held this week with President Fred H. Bixby, and Secretary David J. Stollery of the California Cattlemen's Association, the association's plans for auction sales of prime cattle in co-operation with county farm bureaus was enthusiastically endorsed by Dean B. H. Crocheron, director of agricultural extension for the University of California. Dean Crocheron said he felt certain that the county farm bureaus would co-operate in every possible way to make the auction sales of cattle as big a success as the hog sales have been. In the fourteen months just ended, according to Mr. Crocheron, \$1,917,000 worth of hogs were sold by the farm bureaus at a sales expense of only 1 1/2 per cent.

These auction sales are designed by the association as part of a general plan to meet the problem of the glut season, May to August. Last year the association shipped thousands of head of cattle out of the State to eastern and Middle Western markets at a time when their appearance on the California market would have meant serious loss to producers in this State. By taking care of the over supply during the glut season through these shipments, the association expects to meet the problem for the large producer. The association realizes, however, that cattlemen with only small herds cannot afford to undertake eastern shipments. On the other hand, say the association heads, if the small producer is left at the mercy of local buyers, he frequently fails to get the market price to which he is entitled. This condition, they hope, will find a remedy through auction sales, as the association will use its influence to have buyers present from all the large packing-houses.

At the recent meeting of the directors of the California Cattlemen's Association, the problems of the small producer came up for a thorough discussion. Among the directors present were many of the State's largest operators in cattle production. The association was placed squarely on record as being at all times back of the small producers, and always ready to help them get fair market value for their cattle.

It was pointed out by Mr. Bixby, H. A. Jastro, M. D. Lack, O. B. Fuller and others that the interest of all the cattlemen of California, large or small, were inextricably bound together, and that the only means by which the cattlemen could protect the interests of their huge industry (which now involves an investment of \$370,000,000 in California) was by a strong State association. They asserted that the California Cattlemen's Association was thoroughly democratic, that a member with twenty-five head of cattle had just as much voice in its affairs as a member with 25,000.

The directors gave enthusiastic endorsement to the State-wide membership campaign which the association is conducting.

Care of Brood Sows.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWENTY-FOUR.)

have all the water she will drink. The first feed given her should be the same as that fed her before she farrowed, and this should be fed her in small amounts in the form of a thin slop. The feed may be gradually increased as the pigs become able to take

clean, dry, warm quarters. Faithful, personal attention to the sows at farrowing time, even though it means long hours of hard work by day and by night, is the only assurance that the litters can be made to reach the necessary high average. The hog grower who is on the job at this important season will be able to save the lives of many pigs that might otherwise perish in passing through the hazards of the first few days.

It has been found that the greatest losses of pigs at or shortly after farrowing was because the hog raisers did not fully appreciate the necessity of constructing hog houses properly.



A Great Producer and Two of Her Daughters.

Bonnie May 550, pure-bred Saanen doe, with a twenty-four-hour record of eighteen pounds and one ounce, said to be a world-beating accomplishment. She is owned by L. C. Buhl of Upland.

more nourishment, until the sow receives all she will eat of a good laxative, milk-producing feed. It generally takes about two weeks to get her on full feed.

NEGLECT MEANS LOSS.

It has been found by the United States Reclamation Service that the losses of pigs on farms in the several projects last year was 36 per cent, and this was principally due to negligence in not providing the sow

in colony hog houses, the same pen, if kept in good condition, may be used for two or more sows during the farrowing period. Assuming that two sows use a pen, and that by reason of satisfactory quarters provided, two additional pigs are saved in each litter, it would not be long until the hog house paid for itself. Good quarters are one of the best investments the swine grower can make.

What A.E.Venable says

We guarantee to increase your present milk production with

BESGRADE DAIRY FEED

You can get a greater milk yield from Besgrade because it is a balanced feed and contains the digestible proteins, carbohydrates and every necessary element in just the proper proportions to insure a heavy milk yield without impairing the cow's health.

Years of experience in manufacturing balanced rations is back of every sack of Besgrade Dairy Feed.

There is absolutely no need for just breaking even with expenses or to even be just a little profit to the good; you should be making a decidedly good profit. BESGRADE DAIRY FEED WILL SHOW YOU THE WAY.

And back of this feed is the service of highly specialized men who will co-operate with you in making possible a greater profit from your herd. Others are making profits by feeding Besgrade Dairy Feed. Are you going to?

If your dealer does not have it in stock, write us for complete information.

Great Western Milling Co.

I have been feeding your feed for the past three or four months and find it to be satisfactory in every way.

E. A. Venable, Artesia, Cal.

Great Western Milling Co. Los Angeles

and the

Northwestern Milling Co. San Francisco



More Milk and Easier Milking! —Care of the Udder Insures It.

It is impossible to obtain a maximum milk-flow from an udder that is not entirely healthy both inside and out. The slightest hurt or congestion will interfere with the delicate milk-secreting process, and at once reduce the production of an otherwise healthy cow.

Bag Balm has the soothing, healing, and penetrating qualities needed to make the tissues and surface of the udder soft, smooth and pliable—easy to milk and encouraging production to the last ounce.

A little care pays big returns: keep Bag Balm on hand and insure against milk losses and disagreeable milking. Especially valuable in treating Caked Bag, Cow Pox, Chaps, Bunches, Wounds and any inflammation.

Sold by druggists, feed dealers and general stores, in liberal 60c packages. Be sure to obtain a package at the first opportunity. It's a little wonder-worker in any udder trouble. A great remedy at the calving period, when so many abnormal udder conditions arise.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt.

BAG BALM

Bag Balm and Kow-Kure Distributors,
GERMAIN SEED & PLANT CO.
Sixth and Main Streets, Los Angeles.

Hog Raisers Feed Cull Raisins

RICH IN SUGAR AND OIL CONTENT. MOST FOOD VALUE FOR LEAST MONEY. CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Raisin Stock Feed Company
Fresno, California.

Hauser's Digester Tankage

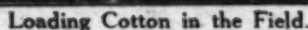
Gives Greatest Value for Least Money. It Makes Them Fat.
HAUSER PACKING COMPANY, Los Angeles

**STAPLE AREA
WILL BE INCREASED.**

Pima seed is to be shipped to Hermosillo, Sonora, for the planting of about 1200 acres in the Sonora River delta, west of that point. The planters, Besley & Burton of Hermosillo, will secure expert assistance from the Imperial Valley of California.

DON'T PLANT INFERIOR SEED.

With all kinds of seed as high as they are, the use of inferior seed is a most expensive form of carelessness. Careful test-



signed 500 acres. The new development will be in conjunction with the work of the Southwest company in the Imperial Valley.

Long-staple also is to be planted in northern Yuma county, on the Mohave Indian Reservation lands near Parker, where a government reclamation project is being opened for the benefit of 200,000 acres of excellent lands to be irrigated by a canal from the Colorado with a dam a short distance above Parker. Already in cotton on the reservation are about 900 acres.

Locally a drift toward long-staple is expected through a decline of the quality of the Mebane and other choice white-cottonseed. Under State laws no seed may be imported, this regulation a necessary one in order to keep out weevil. The offer of new seed of high quality, therefore, has special attraction. If Yuma continues to grow short-staple, new Sarival seed annually will have to be brought in from the Salt River Valley.

The acreage planted to cotton under the Yuma project in 1919 was 31,000 of which 400 acres were long-staple, 1000 acres Durango and the rest principally Mebane. The yield for the entire acreage was approximately three-fourths of a bale to the acre. The average price paid for short-staple to date is around 42 cents a pound and 80 cents for long-staple. At the present time there are ten short staple gins and one long-staple gin on the project.

ing of practically all kinds of seed has long been urged by those who know and special stress is being placed on it, now that prices are so high. In the matter of alfalfa seed, for instance, attention is called to the fact that comparatively cheap seed may be actually higher than those that cost more money because of low germination.

Where small seeds are sown in the garden, it is necessary to sprinkle them for the first week.

ALFALFA-SEED

Produced on Pedigreed Fields—Each Bag Certified and Sealed by State Agricultural Agent

Varieties:
Chilean (common,) Smooth Peruvian
HAIRY PERUVIAN

The selection of stock for our trade is in charge of expert seedsmen, giving us the assurance that we can furnish you seed of the highest quality.

We sell and ship more alfalfa seed each season than all other dealers in the two States of Arizona and California combined—There is a reason.

**Buy Direct—Be Sure You Get the Purest Strains
Take No Chances of Errors or Substitutions**

Ask for Information on

—Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa—The Wonder Crop of the Great Southwest—

We Solicit the Placing of Orders Early—Write Us Immediately.

Our prices are as low as it is possible to make them, considering the quality of seed furnished—
ALWAYS THE VERY BEST!

Prices and samples on request--It will be to your interest to get them!
Orders Shipped Same Day Received.

E. F. Sanguinetti, Yuma, Arizona
"THE HOME OF THE HAIRY PERUVIAN"

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51

—KNOW YOUR BUGS.
—THEN FIGHT EM.

ON page two of this issue of the Farm and Tractor section is reproduced in photogravure a series of photographs illustrating the walnut top-grafting process discussed by Mr. Hodgson in the following article.]

BY ROBERT W. HODGSON.

MUCH of the commercial walnut acreage in Southern California is of seedling parentage. Among these individual trees there is an enormous variation in yield as well as in other desirable char-

acters such as quality. Some of the trees are afflicted with a heavy annual "drop;" others fail to fill the nuts properly; while others show other undesirable traits. Such trees, just as our citrus "drones," should be top-worked to more desirable proven sorts. This can best be done by top-grafting. This horticultural art should, therefore, be practiced in our walnut orchards much more commonly than is now the case.

BIG PUMPING PLANT
CONTRACT AWARDED.

For any insect found destroying a plant poison should be applied. It will be found that the destructive agents that are common to only a simple matter to eradicate many of the insects. For the benefit of small growers, several

FOR YOUR SPRING FERTILIZER
SEE
The House of Cropmakers
THE PACIFIC GUANO & FERTILIZER CO.
718 Central Building
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

SEED
ALWAYS FRESH—Ask for 1920 Catalog
WESTERN SEED COMPANY
116 East 7th Street, just east of Main st.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

NOT JUST "SEEDS"—BUT GOOD SEEDS
And the Morris & Snow SERVICE That Goes With Them.
MORRIS & SNOW SEED CO.
439 So. Main St. Los Angeles, Cal.
UNDER ROSSLYN HOTEL

with that. It is generally all continuous system, being from Colorado to about Marion, Ia. The best time to graft, however, is from about January 15 to the middle of February. Grafting is not considered to be an advantage, since if put in early, the grafts often have to be gone over and re-grafted several times before the advent of spring, whereas those put in later escape this necessity.

Success in grafting the walnut requires greater care in performing the work than is the case with most of the deciduous fruit trees. That it can be successfully done, however, is attested to by a number of walnut men who have been practicing successful top-working for a number of years.

The first operation is that of selecting the scions. These should be cut from well-matured one-year-old wood. Occasionally two-year-old growth may be used with satisfactory results, but preference is given to year-old wood. The terminal portions of the more mature growth of the previous season generally give good results, since in this growth the nodes are close together and the pith small. Scions may be satisfactorily made, however, from other than terminal portions of the branches if the tips are well sealed with wax as soon as the grafts are set. Scions may be successfully kept for a month to six weeks providing they are kept reasonably cool and slightly moist. They are generally packed in damp sawdust or shavings and stored in a cool place. Very good success, however, may be obtained by using scions freshly cut without any curing whatever. Scion wood should be about a quarter or three-eighths inch in diameter.

PREPARING THE TREE

In preparing the tree, from three to five main framework branches are selected for top-grafting, all the others being sawed off close to the main trunk and the wounds carefully sealed with either grafting wax or some good wound dressing. The branches then selected for top-grafting are cut off at a distance of a foot or so beyond the point where the scions are to be inserted. This double sawing is done to avoid splitting the branch from the weight of the falling limb. Only one stub at a time should receive the second sawing in order to prevent drying out, which is prejudicial to successful grafting in the walnut. The stub is then split part way in, the cuts being made in the form of arcs to the circumference of the stub. The clefts should extend down the stub on the exterior for two or three inches. They may be made with a heavy butcher knife or special grafting knife. The number of clefts made corresponds with the number of scions to be inserted, ranging from one to three, depending upon the size of the stub. The cleft is then opened with a wedge, usually made of steel, and the scion inserted.

The scion must be cut so that it fits in the cleft perfectly, the basal portion being drawn down to a thin wedge somewhat thicker on one side than on the other, the thicker side to be placed outward. A sharp knife is necessary for cutting and trimming scions. The scion is then placed in the cleft so that the cambium layer of the scion and the stub coincide. This will make the bark of the stub extend out much farther than the scion, but that does not matter. The all-essential thing is to have the cambium layers of the two in just a position so that union may readily result. To insure contact at some point at least many tip the scions slightly outward. The wedge is then removed and after placing the other scions in the stump the whole is tightly wrapped with strong cord, followed by a thorough painting over the cut end of the stump and all cracks with hot wax.

The formula used by Dr. L. D. Batchelor of the Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside is as follows: Four pounds resin, one pound beeswax and either one-fourth-pound of mutton tallow or one pint boiled linsed oil, all melted together. The greatest of care must be taken not to jar the scions, else the whole operation may be a failure. The end of the stub is then inclosed in a paper bag, which serves several purposes, the main one being to prevent drying out of the scions before union takes place. These bags also prevent jarring of the scions by birds and drying out and cracking of the stumps which sometimes occurs. It is desirable that the whole trunk of the top-grafting tree be thoroughly whitewashed after grafting in order to prevent sunburn injury.

TREATMENT OF SCIONS

When the scions have started growth it is necessary to go over them, nailing laths to the stubs, to which the scions are tied to prevent being blown out by wind. The greatest care must be exercised in this work not to jar the scions, as such treatment is fatal at this time. Good strong laths are needed, about one inch thick by two inches wide by eight feet long. This tying treatment is necessary for the first two years, after which the union is generally sufficiently strong to support the scion without any outside aid.

As mentioned above, walnut grafting requires considerable skill. An average stand of 50 per cent. of the grafts is, therefore, considered as satisfactory, although some

exercised, while in others with no better
are good results may be obtained.

The growing interest in top-grafting as a means of improving walnut groves was recently attested by the large attendance at top-grafting demonstration held under the auspices of the Whittier center of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau on the walnut experimental plot at the Whittier State school grounds. More than 100 interested walnut growers gave careful attention while L. D. Batchelor of the Citrus Experiment station at Riverside and D. C. Wylie of the field department of the California Walnut Growers' Association operated on one of the old black seedling trees growing on the State School grounds.

Prior to conducting the demonstration Dr. Hatcher conducted the assembly about the experimental tract pointing out some of the most interesting features of the plot. This tract, which consists of several acres, is used for experimental purpose under a joint arrangement between the State School of Agriculture, the Citrus Experiment Station and the Walnut Growers' Association. There are to be found specimens of all the different varieties of the black walnuts, the southern black, Juglans California, the northern black, Juglans California variety itself, the Eastern black Juglans nigra, the Arizona black, Juglans major, and others, the various hybrid sorts including the paradox and royal hybrids, and a large number of promising new varieties worked on various stocks. The plot is now being particularly as a test orchard, where promising new sorts may be tried out before being recommended or discarded. Here the much-talked of Ehrhardt variety was tested and proved out. Dozens of others are being tested on the tract. So important does the Walnut Growers' Association consider this work that the purchase of a much larger test orchard, where more numerous trials may be made, is now under consideration.

WILL ROTATE CROPS.

While thus far there has been no visible deterioration of Salt River Valley lands through continuous cotton cultivation, a strong movement is on foot toward crop rotation. In this comes a suggestion from Herbert B. Atha of the Arizona Egyptian Cotton Company that the alternative crop be peanuts, nitrogen producing beyond all other available plants. They grow well in Arizona. The crop could be marketed very readily to the cotton oil mills if the price paid by confectioners should not be attractive. With this in view, Mr. Atha now is installing an oil refinery, that can handle either cottonseed or peanut oils.

By far the largest crop of pecans in this country is the crop of 1919, which reached the high production of 89 per cent. of a full crop, a degree of productivity rarely attained. In addition to the record production in 1919, the quality of the nuts was high.

If so, get in touch with the
**California Alfalfa Growers'
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TOBACCO STEMS, 50c PER BIG BALE. Generally used by all up-to-date farmers and ranchers for spraying, fumigating and fertilizing. MAX BETH CIGAR STORE, 445 E. Los Angeles St., L. A.

Manufacturer of tractors where the drive wheel is located in the center of the rear of the machine claim that such an arrangement makes possible the hitching of the implements in the direct line of draft. For tractors equipped with four drive wheels, it is claimed they are easily turned and backed and consequently are more maneuverable than the conventional two-wheel tractor. The leading characteristic of the design is that it is a development of the purchaser will find it his advantage to purchase for certain classes of work, the prospective widely possessing individuals, the tractor models to choose from, most of them own use. As there are over 170 different tractors upon the particular model for his own use. As there are over 170 different tractors upon the particular model for his own use. As there are over 170 different tractors upon the particular model for his own use.

SOME BASIC FACTS A
DIFFERENT T

Registering a vigorous protest against the high cost of living being charged to the farmer, a committee of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau investigating living

shows an increase of only 6 per cent. from January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920, whereas "everybody realizes the cost of living has risen from 20 to 25 per cent."

President J. B. Valle, of the Bureau, in discussing the report of this committee, said: "To charge the farmer with being responsible for the present high cost of living is a serious misstatement of the facts; and to blame the high cost of living on the increased food prices is simply obfuscation. The fact is, that housing, clothing, professional services, traveling, entertaining and everything else that goes to make up living, has increased in price considerably more than has food. There is an evident intent on the part of certain interests to throw the burden of this high cost of living on the food producer, ignoring the fact that the farmer has to live just as other people do. He has to pay the increased cost of housing, clothing, doctoring service, traveling, entertaining and everything else. Even so he would still only escape 6 per cent. increased cost, as compared to the 25 per cent increase in cost of living due to other causes."

With special reference to the milk situation, the statement was made that the pre-

Numerous grasses and legumes secured by botanical explorations in Central Asia

may disclose species that will solve the problem of range improvement on semi-arid lands. There is a constant demand for grass that will increase the amount of feed above that which may be secured by rational grazing of the land under fences, and specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are undertaking a systematic testing of Asiatic grasses and legumes.

The ant is one of the most destructive of pests because it fosters aphids, mealybugs and scale.

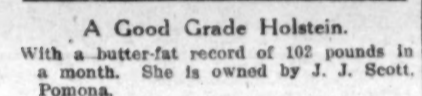
BY F. H. SCRIBNER.

In looking over the different cow testing reports from the many different States in

which this work is being promoted, it is interesting to note the progress made not only by associations, but by the many individuals in the associations. Testing work has more than one beneficial phase. Its value is not confined to just knowing what each individual cow can do in a day, or a month, or even a year. While it is of importance without question to have this information, yet to have a more intimate acquaintanceship with all the individual cows, to know their characteristics, temperament, disposition, likes and dislikes, and their ability to digest and assimilate feed is probably the most important of all. This is where the boys make a success with the official and semi-official work. They know their cows and are able to handle them accordingly.

It is quite evident that there are a good many dairymen connected with the cow-testing work and that some cows are making good records because of this fact. But it is also a fact that a good many cows are making quite creditable records in spite of what their owners are doing for them. The cow that can make 40 pounds of fat in a month is quite an exception as brought out in association reports.

The Los Angeles County Farm Bureau, through its cow-testing department, in which about 4000 cows are now on test, is uncovering some splendid individuals and



splendid herds. One of the good herds, that of I. J. Scott, Pomona, had an average of 49 pounds of butter fat for the month for a collection of 35 cows. One cow made 107 pounds of fat for the month and another 102 pounds; both are grade Holsteins of the big, strong type.

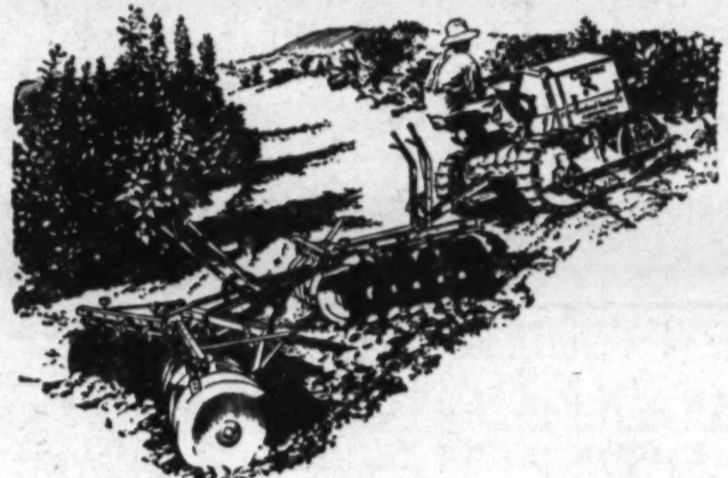
At a banquet held at the time of the Los Angeles Live Stock Show for the benefit of those interested in the Holstein breed, this question was brought up: "Who made the Holstein cow, anyway?" For a long time no one ventured to answer the question, but when John B. Irwin, who was the judge of the Holsteins, was called upon for remarks, he very aptly answered the question in this way: "No one made the Holstein cow, she just made herself when she had the opportunity."

This does not apply alone to the black and whites, but is absolutely applicable to all breeds. Give the cows a chance, now, by better and more generous feeding, by better care and lastly, but not leastly, by better breeding. These three things are the only secrets known to get the greatest improvement in live stock.

The University of Arizona has just purchased thirty-six steers and placed them on

feed on the Mesa Experimental Farm in the Salt River Valley. Twenty-seven of these were cross-bred steers sired by a Polled Shorthorn bull and nine of them were high-grade Holsteins. They were all raised in the valley, and are in fairly good condition, averaging 889 pounds at about thirty months old. These steers were divided into six different lots, each containing six animals, as nearly alike as possible except Lot 1, which contained high-grade Holsteins. They are to be fed as follows:

- Lot 1—Alfalfa hay ad lib.
Lot 2—Alfalfa hay ad lib.; and silage ad lib.
Lot 3—Silage ad lib.; cottonseed meal three pounds.
Lot 4—Silage ad lib.; cottonseed meal three pounds, alfalfa hay ad lib.
Lot 5—Silage ad lib.; cottonseed meal three pounds, ground Milo maize, six pounds.
Lot 6—Silage ad lib.; cottonseed meal three pounds ground Milo maize, six pounds; alfalfa hay, ad lib.



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TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

20 Horse-power at the pulley—12 at the drawbar

Power galore! You don't sacrifice drawbar pull when you buy the Cletrac. It's little—but Oh, my! Just the tractor you've needed. Works close to the trees with a big load. Your work is finished on time and thoroughly done. Works on any ground, any time. Doesn't mire or pack the soil.

Upkeep small. Large roller bearings in all track wheels. Motor dust-proof. **New tank-type, 8-inch-wide, single-grouser track.** Water air-clarifier. Cletrac is built to last. It is the economical tractor.

Let us show you how the Cletrac works right on your own place with your own work. No obligation.

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Phone Broadway 7552.

MUCH of the commercial walnut acreage in Southern California is of seedling origin. Among these seedling trees there is an enormous variation in yield as well as in other desirable characteristics. The photograph illustrates the walnut top-grafting operation as it is being conducted by Mr. Hodgson in the following article. (On page two of this issue of the Farm and Tractor.)

BY ROBERT W. HODGSON.

TOP-GRAFTING AS A MEANS OF IMPROVING WALNUT PLANTINGS.

The reason for walnut grafting is that the seedling trees, which are the result of a cross between a desirable variety and a common walnut, are not true to type. The first operation is that of selecting the trees to be grafted. These should be cut from well-matured one-year-old wood. Occasionally two-year-old wood may be used. The trees to be grafted should be cut from well-matured one-year-old wood. Occasionally two-year-old wood may be used. The trees to be grafted should be cut from well-matured one-year-old wood. Occasionally two-year-old wood may be used.

KNOW YOUR BUGS. THEN FIGHT 'EM.

It is of interest to those contemplating planting a home orchard or a garden to know something of the principal detrimental insects and also something of the few fungus diseases found in Southern California and the control measures for them.

First, it should be borne in mind that insects are divided into two distinct classes: The so-called leaf-eating and chewing insects, and the leaf-sucking insects. Some of the common leaf-eating insects are the codling moth found on pears, apples and English walnuts, others are beetles of many kinds, cutworms, caterpillars, etc., all obtaining their food by eating and chewing the fruit. Among the sucking insects most common in this section are the citrus red spider, aphids of several varieties, such as citrus, cabbage, melon, rose, etc.; scales, known as brown, red, purple and black and found on many plants and trees other than citrus together with mealybugs of two or more different varieties. All of these are prevalent in Southern California and can be controlled if the proper measure is applied in the proper proportion at the correct time.

The fungus diseases most common here include those known as peach blight, the



Home Orchard Spraying.

Is very necessary for successful fruit growing. There are many sprayers on the market. Here is one made from a barrel, forcepump, pipe, hose and spray nozzle. It is inexpensive and gives fair service.

same being found on apricots and spoken of as shot-hole fungus, and peach curl-leaf. On citrus is found under certain conditions, what is called citrus brown rot, which affects the fruit in the fall usually after the first fall rains. Citrus gummosis or citrus gum disease is usually found on the body and larger limbs of the infected tree.

The proper control for peach curl-leaf is an application of lime and sulphur, either liquid or dry powdered, sprayed just at the time the buds are swelling and at a strength of one to eleven. An application of lime and sulphur, either liquid or dry, early in the fall at a strength of one to ten solution is recommended as a control measure for peach blight and apricot shot-hole fungus.

In controlling citrus brown rot Bordeaux mixture is used by spraying the ground and about four feet of the foliage above the ground with what is known as a 3-3-50 formula. In treating for gum diseases for gummosis, the infected portion of the bark is removed and the tree is painted with a Bordeaux wash. The operation being repeated until the section of sap is discontinued.

In controlling leaf-sucking insects such as were mentioned above, the contact spray of a fumed spray is used. The contact sprays are either lime sulphur spray or oil emulsion. The fumed spray, which is the proper spray to use for aphids, spiders and mites; is lime sulphur spray, either liquid or dry or nicotine sulphate, more commonly known as black leaf forty, following the directions printed on each package. For scale other than citrus scale, the contact sprays are used. The lime and sulphur being a caustic spray is very effective when used at the strength recommended for dormant spray.

Leaf-eating insects may be controlled by the use of arsenical poison, which is arsenate of lead, paris green or arsenate of calcium. Arsenate of lead is the most common of all, containing a sufficient amount of arsenate in combination with lead very finely powdered, which gives an even distribution over the fruit and foliage, having a maximum killing power. The use of one and one-half pounds of this material to fifty gallons of water will give satisfactory results, if properly sprayed at the proper time.

A great many persons neglect their trees and plants because they do not know what

COTTON EXPERIMENTS IN THE SAN JOAQUIN.

While cotton growing in the San Joaquin Valley is still in the experimental stage, sufficient work has been done to show beyond question that much of the land of that section of California is adapted to this crop.

The chief plantings have been in the district immediately about Fresno, around Tulare and in the vicinity of Bakersfield. In all of these districts cotton has made a good crop, of a high quality, commanding a ready market, and where properly grown has shown a good margin of profit.

In the Porterville, Lindsay and Exeter districts of Tulare county some cotton was grown last year, but chiefly as an intercrop in young orchards. The lint produced was of a fair quality. Such failures as were reported, according to those versed in the industry, can be traced to improper plantings or wrong cultural methods.

There is some indication that the cotton acreage will be materially extended this year, and this is particularly true of the Tulare district, where plans are already under way for the establishment of a gin. There is an increased interest, also, according to recent reports, on the part of some growers who have grown cotton experimentally around Fresno. Bakersfield property owners also probably will extend their plantings.

At this time the probable acreage in the San Joaquin Valley for the coming year must be largely a matter of estimates, but it will not exceed 2000 to 3000 acres. This may be reduced because of a shortage of seed, and on the other hand, the acreage eventually put out to cotton may be materially extended.

EXTENSIVE PLANTING IN KERN COUNTY.

BAKERSFIELD.—Northern Kern county is humming with activity in vine and tree planting, especially in the Wasco, Shafter, McFarland and Delano districts, according to Kent S. Knowlton, county horticultural commissioner.

More than 1,000,000 vine cuttings, mostly Thompson seedless, but including Muscats and Emperors, are being planted on the many farms in that territory. In the Delano district upward of 30,000 prune and pear trees are being set out this year. Plantings run 100 to the acre, indicating there will be 2000 new acres of deciduous fruit trees from McFarland to Delano.

On every hand in northern Kern there is the promise of fruit districts with production rivaling the most famous valleys of Santa Clara and San Joaquin counties. Practically all this acreage will be included in the growers' co-operative organizations, assuring the growers the best market for their crops.

SEE DEHYDRATORS WORK.

A demonstration of the International dehydrator was made January 30th at the Beales-Kimball Fruit Company at Van Nuys by the State distributors, Clarke, Fay & Cornell, Los Angeles. Among those who attended were E. Clemens Horst of San Francisco, a pioneer in the business of dehydration; Prof. A. W. Christie, of the Agricultural Department of the University of California; and David B. Mackie, entomologist of the State Department of Agriculture; together with prominent growers from this and other parts of the State. The products worked on were sweet potatoes, dehydrated and ground into sweet potato flour, and also raisins made from cold storage grapes.

Tractor engines require plenty of good, clean air. Often a tractor operating in a hot work will be installed in a hot, damp corner or boxed in, and is unable to secure sufficient good air.

BIG PUMPING PLANT CONTRACT AWARDED.

PORTERVILLE.—Contracts have been placed by Wylie M. Giffen of Fresno for the installation on the 1300-acre Callison ranch recently purchased by him of thirty-three complete pumping plants, ranking as one of the largest contracts of the kind ever signed in the San Joaquin Valley.

This contract is the first step in the development by the new owner of one of the most important vineyard projects in the history of the valley, and by all odds the

largest contract of the kind ever signed in the San Joaquin Valley. These plants, all of which are to be completed by early spring, will be built to standardized specifications. Each will include a five-inch centrifugal pump, to be driven by a fifteen-horse-power motor, and will be more than ample in capacity to each forty-acre unit of the project.

Fleets of tractors are at work levelling the land and within the next sixty days development will have been completed to the point where setting of raisin grapes may be started.

Essential elements of fertility must be returned to the soil or farms will deteriorate.

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RETURNED SOLDIERS
DEMANDING TRACTORS.

Young men who have returned from military service abroad are helping to introduce tractors to farmers that have never had those great helps to production. The boys have learned in the army and navy the benefits of machinery, and are not willing to take up the old way of working on the farm.

IS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ABOUT TO DROP SUGAR BEET GROWING?

WITH another dry growing season in prospect it begins to look as though this country will soon be forced to depend upon the Intermountain States, the South and the island possessions for her supply of sugar. This spring it seems all the more apparent that Southern California may be playing her last stand as a beet sugar producing country.

The sugar beet acreage for the coming year promises to be the lightest in recent years, and the districts which are cutting down their acreage give as their reason the

explanation that their land is becoming too valuable for sugar beet growing.

This is a turn in the tide of agricultural affairs which was not entirely unexpected, since the beet industry is one of the oldest in the Southland, and the price of beets has not kept pace with the price of such other products of the soil as baby lima beans, walnuts, deciduous fruits, alfalfa and vegetables. Ranchers contend that beets are a satisfactory crop until a farming community becomes highly improved, but

that it is not necessary to replace them with crops which yield more revenue.

CHINO LOSING INTEREST.
Take the case of Chino, for example. Just before the war the Chino district was growing as many as 15,000 acres of sugar beets in a season. Last year the Chino sugar beet factory of the American Beet Sugar Company remained closed because the tonnage was short and the Chino beet crop was shipped to a factory at Oxnard.

This season it appears that in the neighborhood of 4000 acres of sugar beets will be planted in the combined districts of Chino, Spadra and Arlington, and it is rumored that the Chino factory will again remain closed and that it may never be opened again.

Last season the Chino district produced about 6000 acres of beets. The acreage has steadily declined since about 1915. Ranchers who are fortunate enough to own tracts of land in the Chino region say they can make more money out of walnuts, peaches, apricots, alfalfa or any one of half a dozen other crops than they can make by growing beets. A few years ago the beet business at Chino was so prosperous that the American Beet Sugar Company operated a large tract of land and employed a high salaried agriculturalist to supervise its own plants and advise the ranchers regarding the best methods of handling their crops.

It hasn't been a great while since the San Fernando Valley was growing as high as 20,000 acres of sugar beets a season. This year it looks as though the planting will not exceed 5000 acres. One wide-awake rancher who has watched that valley develop into a garden spot says it is simply a case of the land being worth more for growing other crops. Fruits, baby lima beans and alfalfa are slowly but surely crowding out the sugar beets.

ORANGE STICKS TO BEETS.

Ventura county has been steadily diminishing her sugar beet acreage in favor of beans, alfalfa and walnuts for several years, and will not go into beets heavy this season. The only beet growing district that is running true to form is Orange county. Down there they have five refineries. One of the sugar factories in Santa Ana remained closed last season, from lack of beets. The company expresses the belief that this mill will run during the present season, but drought signs do not make the outlook particularly hopeful.

Last year Orange county harvested approximately 50,000 acres of sugar beets. If there was likelihood of rain it is probable, the ranchers say, that the acreage this year would be from 10 to 15 per cent. heavier, because many of the barley and oats farmers are talking of trying beets. Present weather conditions, however, are causing considerable hesitation. It is reported.

In the Chino district some of the growers have already planted their beets and in a few instances the young beets are being thinned. In Orange county beet planting is going on in the vicinity of Talbert, Wintersburg and Huntington Beach. In the Anaheim district, where the Anaheim Sugar Company reports that it has about a normal acreage, some of the growers have already put in their crop, but most of them are still waiting for rain or are irrigating the ground preparatory to planting. In nearly all of the beet growing districts the growers may safely hold off on planting as late as the first of April, but most of them prefer to get an earlier start.

PRICES UNCHANGED.

The prices offered for sugar beets this season are substantially the same as last year. Not knowing what the government may deem a fair price for sugar by the time the crop comes in, the sugar companies are offering in most cases what would be equivalent to \$12 per ton for beets testing 15 per cent. sugar, if the wholesale price should be \$9 per 100 pounds. The price increases one-fifteenth of the base price for each unit over 15 per cent. sugar. This would give the grower about \$13 for 16 per cent. beets, and approximately \$14 for beets testing 17 per cent., and so on up the scale.

There are sections of the country which produce beets testing as low as 10 per cent., but there are also regions where 15 per cent. is regarded as a low test. In parts of Orange county, for example, many ranchers can produce beets testing 20 per cent. and even more.

Some of the Orange county ranchers express the belief that they can make around \$250 an acre on sugar beets this season. Doubtless this is not impossible where a high test can be produced, but certainly the man who can get no more than 10 per cent. sugar can more profitably devote his land to other crops.

Cost of irrigation water and labor attendant upon irrigation is certain to cut quite a figure in the crop cost this year unless abundant rainfall comes before the planting season ends. Looking at it from all angles, the sugar beet outlook for the coming season isn't at all bright, although some ranchers will no doubt do best by planting this crop. It depends a whole lot on the locality, the kinds of soil and the crops for which the land might be used if beets were not planted.

P. B. E.

HOW SOIL IS PACKED BY WHEELS AND HOOF.

There was a time in the development of the farm tractor when farmers objected to machines on the ground that the wheels and track of the tractors packed the soil to a damaging extent, but this has been disproved by the experience of farmers who use the machines.

An investigator for a large tractor concern has found that the surface of the soil affected by the horse's hoof is subject to greater relative pressure than that touched by the tractor's wheel. It was found in the case of a 10-18 wheel tractor that the drive-wheels supported 65 per cent. of the weight of the 5000-pound machine, and that seven inches of circumference of the wheel usually is in contact with the ground. Two combined width of the two drive-wheels of this machine were thirty-two inches. Multiplying 32 by 7 inches gives the square inches of drive-wheel touching the ground. In other words, the ground on which 65 per cent. of the tractor's weight rested totals 224 square inches. Sixty-five per cent. of the tractor's weight is 3282 pounds. Divided over the 224 inches, this means a pressure of 14.5 pounds to the square inch.

The area under a horse's hoofs is about thirty-five square inches. The pressure of two hoofs of a 1400-pound horse is, therefore, 1400 divided by 70, the dividend indicating 20 pounds pressure to the square inch. The horse's hoofs do not cover as much ground as the tractor wheel, of course, but this is no advantage in favor of the horse because the animal's weight is concentrated on relatively less surface.

BARLEY CROP LAST YEAR.

The acreage of barley sown in California was reduced last year to the end that a larger acreage could be had for wheat. There were 1,000,000 acres harvested, as against 1,320,000 in 1918. The yield per acre was thirty bushels as compared with twenty-six bushels last year. This shows that the total production was 4,320,000 bushels less than a year ago, notwithstanding the increase in yield per acre.

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POMONA ORCHARDISTS DISCUSS INTERCROPS.

POMONA.—Inter-cropping in orchards was the topic discussed at a recent meeting of the Pomona-Spaders, Walnut Farm Center. Farm Adviser Hodgson led the discussion, which was fruitful in the interest shown and from information elicited. There should be no inter-cropping in non-

the number of animals worked, the more land, but hired men require the expenditure of real money, and their wages and the cost of feeding and sheltering them must come out of the crops grown. It is safe to say that the majority of tractor owners farming average-sized farms, perform all of the field work without outside assistance except at harvest time. They are able to do this because more of their own time can be devoted to actual field operations, whereas with horses, considerable time each day is devoted to actual field operations, whereas with horses, considerable time each day is devoted to actual field operations, whereas

The progress of farming has depended largely on the amount and kind of power of the field work. In the early pioneer days, when all dwellers in a community were in the same class, and the great outside markets were shut off by lack of transportation, the progress of farming was hampered. The progress of farming has depended largely on the amount and kind of power of the field work. In the early pioneer days, when all dwellers in a community were in the same class, and the great outside markets were shut off by lack of transportation, the progress of farming was hampered.

BY ARTHUR L. DAHL

MACHINERY BOUND TO WIN IN COMPETITION WITH THE HORSE.

FARMERS have enjoyed, in the last few years, an era of high prices for all food products without precedent in the history of this country, and this prosperity may last for another year or two. On the other hand, the nations of the world are faced with the problem of feeding a population of over two billion people. The community were in the same class, and the great outside markets were shut off by lack of transportation, the progress of farming was hampered.

FRICITION LOSSES IN FARM TRACTOR MOTOR.

Every tractor operator should manipulate and care for his machine so that he can make available at the drawbar the largest possible part of the power generated by the spark and the gas. Fuel fed into the engine would produce 100 per cent. power were it not for friction, radiation, exhaust and other losses.

Friction loss is the power required to operate the machine and keep it going and represents both heat and power losses. Friction losses run from 10 to 15 per cent. A great amount of heat is carried away by the exhaust gases and these reduce the power from 25 to 33 per cent. Cooling and radiation losses are caused by the necessity of maintaining a temperature low enough to permit of ample lubrication inside the motor, and these run from 39 to 40 per cent. These losses leave the power available at from 12 to 22 per cent. By strict attention to lubrication and care of cooling mechanism and general wearing parts, the power may thus be increased greatly.

MANURE SPREADER A VALUABLE IMPLEMENT.

The great value of the manure spreader on the farm is emphasized by S. E. Thorn of the Ohio Experiment Station. Eight loads put on with a spreader, says Mr. Thorn, are worth as much as twelve put on by hand. The unevenness of hand spreading, he declares, makes that much difference by comparison with machine spreading.

A manure spreader is one of the most necessary implements on the farm today in the opinion of many growers who use them. It encourages the saving of manure, the value of which is coming to be more and more appreciated, and it enables the farmer to make the best possible use of the manure that is saved.

GRAIN STORAGE TANK SYSTEM COMPLETED.

SHAFTER.—The storage tank system of the Shafter growers' association, consisting of twelve steel tanks for storing grain, has been completed. The tanks are fire, water and rat-proof, have a capacity of 70,000 bushels, and will be used for grain, rice, beans and other foodstuffs.

The association has purchased one truck and trailer, equipped with grain-tight bins and promises to put more in commission. By hauling by truck from the thresher to the elevator a saving in sacks and labor is effected.

A cotton gin is one of the latest projects of the association, and will be built with a suitable warehouse in the vicinity of Shafter.

These activities are made possible by the organization of farmers which is backing them. The Shafter Growers' Association is a non-profit producing corporation, organized under the laws of the State. Instead of paying for stock, a farmer becomes a member by lending the association \$3 for every acre under cultivation by the prospective member. If this loan is in cash, it is used to further the activities of the association; if it is a note, it is used as collateral. The loan will be returned to the member over a period of five years, with interest at 4 per cent.

Five hundred thousand grape cuttings ordered by the Shafter farmers will be delivered by the motor recently purchased. All accommodations and conveniences afforded the Shafter farmers are extended to Wasco, Pood, Rio Bravo and neighboring sections.

HOPS RISE IN PRICE SINCE EXIT OF BEER.

Hops, after all, are not to die with John Barleycorn. This crop encountered an increasing number of States with laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of brewed liquors, the national law prohibiting the interstate transportation of such liquors, the war-time prohibition and lastly the amendment to the Constitution.

The area devoted to hops declined from 44,700 acres in 1915 to 27,900 acres in 1918 and 26,900 acres in 1919, and the production dropped from 53,000,000 pounds in 1915 to 20,200,000 pounds in 1918. The war, too, reduced hop exports to a low figure. One large producer of hops in California took steps in 1918 to replace the apparently doomed crop with a large business in dehydrating vegetables.

The extremely low price of 12 cents a pound to producers was reached in December, 1916, and the December price of 1918, although 20 cents, was still low. On the contrary, in the autumn of 1919 a market of unprecedented buoyancy was created, mostly by British buyers, who, according to

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and Drag
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commercial reports, paid very high prices for the new crop and were glad to get old hops. The average price to producers, September 15, reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, was 56.6 cents. Nearly all of this crop is raised in New York, Washington, Oregon and California.

VISIT THE MARKET.

A personal visit to the market which the shipper patronizes will often more than repay expenses, for points which seem trivial to him are often very important to dealers, and the producer should get the proper market perspective. Such a visit enables the grower to get into personal touch with the distributors, to select a reliable representative, to learn the difficulties under which the car-lot receiver labors, and to appreciate the problems with which he is constantly confronted.

OLIVER PLOWS

Planet Jr. Cultivators
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Every farm can afford this mixer—THINK!

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Community Manufacturing Co.
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Main Factory, West Alhambra, Cal.

Take the case of China, for example. Just before the war the China district was growing as many as 15,000 acres of sugar beets in a season. Last year the Chinese Sugar Beet factory of the American Beet Company remained closed because the tonnage was short and the China beet crop was shipped to a factory at Oxnard. This season it appears that in the neighborhood of 1000 acres of sugar beets will be planted in the combined districts of China, Badua and Arthington, and it is rumored that the China factory will again remain closed and that it may never be opened again.

Last season the China district produced

CHINA LOSING INTEREST.

with crops which yield more revenue.

IS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ABOUT
TO DROP SUGAR BEET GROWING?

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FOR SALE—HAVING RENTED 200 ACRES OF
our land we offer our 9-15 catpillar at less than
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MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

MACHINERY BOUND TO WIN IN COMPETITION WITH THE HORSE.

BY ARTHUR L. DAHL.

FARMERS have enjoyed, in the last few years, an era of high prices for all food products without precedent in the history of this country, and this prosperity may last for another year or two. On the other hand, the nations of the world engaged in the recent war are fast getting back to normal conditions and the improvement in shipping will enable the great grain countries of Australia and South America to compete with America in the world markets, with the consequent decrease in the prices received.

When normal conditions again prevail in our agricultural life, and the world shortage of food stuffs has been overcome, there is going to be competition of a different sort than that encountered in rural communities in pre-war times. The competition will be largely between power farmers and animal farmers, for the tractor has developed remarkably fast in the last few years, and the farmer who has a sufficiently large farm to justify the use of power machinery, and who does not engage in power farming, is apt to feel the competition of his neighbors more than he thinks for.

Modern farming demands more power and more machinery than the agriculture of earlier days. In the thirty years from 1880 to 1910, the number of work animals on American farms increased but 95 per cent, compared to an increase of 211 per cent. In the value of farm implements and machinery, and during that same period the value of farm products increased five times as rapidly as that of the land under cultivation.

The progress of farming has depended largely on the amount and kind of power available to do the physical work. In the early pioneer days, when all dwellers in a community were in the same class, and the great outside markets were shut off by lack of transportation facilities, there was not much incentive for one man to produce more than his neighbor. But in modern times these conditions have changed. The markets of the whole country are open to all rural communities. Railroads traverse our country, and good public roads are offering excellent transportation to those who live some distance from a railroad. Elevators and warehouses offer storage for the man who wants to hold his products for a rising market, and the farmer who produces abundantly can sell where and when he pleases. As in a manufacturing plant, the cost of production is largely a matter of overhead. The larger the volume of manufactured goods, the greater can be the profit and the smaller the unit cost of production. The farmer who grows a thousand bushels of grain with the same amount of labor as his neighbor who only produces 500 bushels, can make the greater profit, or he can afford to sell for less than his competitor and still make a profit. This is the sort of competition that will spring up in many rural communities when our food production overtops the demand, and it is safe to say the power farmer will come off the victor.

ADVANTAGES OF POWER.

The power farmer will have an advantage over the animal farmer because he can dispense with more hired hands. The larger

the number of animals worked, the more men required to handle them. Horses may be raised and fed from the products of the land, but hired men require the expenditure of real money, and their wages and the cost of feeding and sheltering them must come out of the crops grown. It is safe to say that the majority of tractor owners farming average-sized farms, perform all of the field work without outside assistance except at harvest time. They are able to do this because more of their own time can be devoted to actual field operations, whereas with horses, considerable time each day was required for their care and attention. The tractor is tireless and can go on furnishing power for many hours at a time, irrespective of the weather conditions, and thus a greater amount of work can be accomplished in a given time than is possible with animals. They get tired, feel the effects of heat and are bothered by flies and insects. In plowing, they do better work early in the day than when they are tired in the afternoon, and this quality of work is reflected in the crops produced. The work of the mechanical horse is uniform, and the plowing can be kept at a uniform depth throughout the entire operation.

The demands for power vary with the character of the land and its topography. On the hillside more of the power developed is required to propel the power plant, hence more surplus power or overload capacity is required. This is as true of animals as of tractors. Where horses are used, there is a limit to the number which can be conveniently handled, whereas with tractors there is practically no limit to the power which one man can handle. A seventy horse-power machine can be driven by one man just as the smaller machine, or a team of horses can.

TRACTOR EFFICIENCY.

Soil conditions also affect the amount of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-TWO.)

Every tractor operator should maintain late and care for his machine so that he can make available at the drawbar the largest possible part of the power generated by the spark and the gas. Fuel fed into the engine would produce 100 per cent. power were it not for friction, radiation, exhaust and other losses. Friction loss in the power required to operate the machine and keep it going, represents both heat and power losses. Friction losses run from 10 to 15 per cent. A great amount of heat is carried away by the exhaust gases and these reduce the

FARM TRACTOR MOTOR FRICTION LOSSES IN

POMONA ORCHARDISTS DISCUSS INTERCROPS.

POMONA.—"Intercropping in orchards" was the topic discussed at a recent meeting of the Pomona-Spadra, Walnut Farm Center. Farm Adviser Hodgson led the discussion, which was fruitful in the interest shown and from information elicited.

There should be no intercropping in non-irrigated orchards, advised Mr. Hodgson. Such crops would take up all the moisture, and leave none for the trees on such lands, he declared. The question of water supply should be considered carefully in all cases where intercropping was contemplated, as if there was not an abundant supply, the intercrop would get the water before the trees did, and unless there was enough for both, the latter would be bound to suffer.

The use of cabbage or other heavy feeder crop would necessitate a following cover crop of some nitrogenous species, such as melilotus alba, or other clover. Legumes as an intercrop were highly recommended by the speaker. Beans and peas require less water and do not impoverish the soil. They take most of their nitrogen from the air, and even if all the straw is taken when harvested, the long roots left make a rich nitrogenous fertilizer and make the ground more porous.

The sorghum grains, it was pointed out are very hard on the young orchard. Kafir corn, by the action of the reflected sunlight from the leaves, has a baneful effect on the trees, while the tap roots of the sorghum again are hard to get out of the ground. The sweet sorghums, however, are not so harmful or so difficult to clear out of the orchard.

The growers have a preference for the white clover as a cover crop realizing the value of the root itself as the fertilizer. While the stalk of the white clover may not rise more than a few inches above the ground, it has exceptionally long roots, extending beneath the surface for anywhere from eighteen inches to four feet, making the roots more valuable than the tops.

KNOWLEDGE OF BOTANY VALUABLE TO BEE MEN.

"A working knowledge of botany is an important factor in the successful beekeepers' equipment," said J. D. Bixby, a practical beekeeper of Covina at the recent Beekeepers' Short Course at Riverside. "He should be able to recognize the leading nectar-producing plants of any given locality, and know enough of their blossoming habits to be able to adjust his plans to them."

"To illustrate," said Mr. Bixby, "several beekeepers, finding the large lima bean fields of Ventura county unprofitable in 1919 on account of the severe drought and lack of ocean fogs, moved their bees to the baby lima fields of the San Fernando Valley, where the Henderson bush limas are grown under irrigation. Those who did not get there in time for the first two weeks of the bloom did not secure enough to pay the cost, arriving too late in the season, as the beans yield mainly during the first two weeks of their bloom. The variation in time of planting gives the long season."

"The absence of practical knowledge along this line among would-be beekeepers and even among those of considerable experience is simply amazing. Some have located apiaries in a wilderness of so-called 'age brush' which was nothing but artemisia or old man, a species of wormwood that secretes no nectar whatever. Others propose to get rich from the nectar of cactus blossoms, during a blossom period of perhaps three weeks. I have known an experienced beekeeper in a southern county to spend days of time and many dollars, sowing sweet clover over dry hills and sand washes, ignorant of the fact that sweet clover will grow only where there is abundant and permanent moisture."

SPECIAL STUDY TO BE MADE OF GRAPE PEST.

One of the phases of the practical work to be undertaken by the students in the agricultural classes of the Fresno High School will be a study of the phylloxera, one of the most persistent and widely disseminated pests of the grape in the San Joaquin Valley. Preliminary to further work by the students, they visited the United States Experimental Station near Fresno, where some time was spent in consideration of resistant stock.

At this season of the year phylloxera louse is active although spreading very slowly, as is their practice, and killing the vines slowly.

Due to the very heavy demand for vines, stock is now difficult to secure.



Avery Motor Cultivator



Two Small Avery Tractors



"Self-Adjusting" Avery Tractor

'Averyize' All Your Farm Work



YOU can do all the power work required on any size farm with Avery Machinery.

The Avery Line for 1920 includes a four-cylinder 14-28 H. P. tractor in addition to the previous 8-16, 12-25, 18-36, 25-50 and 40-80 H. P. sizes.

- A new six-cylinder small tractor.
- A six-cylinder two-row motor cultivator, a new four-cylinder one-row motor cultivator.
- A new "Self-Adjusting" tractor

disc harrow, "Power Lift" tractor, grain drills, two-row "Power Lift" listers.

—Light and heavy "Power Lift" moldboard and disc plows for any size tractor.

—A complete line of roller bearing threshers, and

—A roller bearing silo filler.

It Pays to "AVERYIZE"

Using Avery machines enables you to do your work in the right way and at the right time—to raise bigger crops at less expense and make more money. You can get an Avery tractor in exactly the size you need. You can handle an Avery tillage outfit alone. Avery tools are power operated, handled by a cord from the tractor platform. Avery machines are built simple—can

be operated without previous experience.

Avery prices are based upon large quantity production and the low selling cost of a complete line.

When you get an Avery you are assured of prompt and permanent service—backed by an organization with three large factories, many branches and satisfied customers in every State in the Union and 63 Foreign Countries.

Write for the Avery Catalog

and interesting Tractor "Hitch Book." Contains many valuable suggestions for the satisfactory operation of tractors, tractor drawn tools and tractor driven machinery. Two books mailed free.

AVERY COMPANY, 1902 Iowa St., Peoria, Illinois
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AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing and Road Building Machinery



Fill your silo with an Avery Roller Bearing Silo Filler



Thresh with Avery Roller Bearing Separator



Avery Road Tractor

ACKS.

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YES HER OF PEACE.

(WATKINS)

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Monarch "Lightfoot" Special Orchard Tractor

50 INCHES HIGH
Meet Us at the ORANGE SHOW, San Bernardino, Cal., February 13th to 23rd

SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF GROWERS WITH FARM TRACTORS.

BY MARVIN H. LOONIS.

THE proof of the pudding is in the eating," so runs the old saying. And the proof of the usefulness of modern farm machinery is in the actual experience farmers have had with tractors, improved tools, milking machines and other mechanical aids to greater production.

The writer in his trips about the Southwest, has visited hundreds of farms where tractors were in operation, and has heard a host of arguments for and against the tractor. Of course, the number of farmers who favor the tractor was largely governed by those who had invested in them. More than 85 per cent. of those who had tried tractors were convinced of their adaptability to general farming and their superiority over animal power. The arguments against the tractor were usually offered by those who had never tried tractors themselves, but had heard someone else say they had certain faults. The experience of those who had tried the farm machines was overwhelmingly in favor of them.

I have found that, invariably, the best-kept farms supported tractors, and kept them almost continually at work, while, on the contrary, a rusty, run-down tractor was generally found on an ill-kept country place where everything else about the place was in keeping with the dilapidated appear-

ance of the machine. It seems that the best of tractors cannot help the farmer who cannot help himself.

Herewith are presented some of the actual experiences of farmers in California and Arizona with tractors, taken at various times in the past year and selected at random:

H. E. Dimmick: "I have a dairy and a vine-acre orange ranch, and I don't know how I did without the tractor before I bought it. With a two-bottom plow behind the tractor my man plows and then harrows the entire orchard in one day. It used to take us three to four days. When the orchard work is done, the tractor runs the milking machines, which are a great help. When it rains we are not worrying about feed costs for that tractor while it is idle."

Earl Warren, Calexico: "Myself and father grow cotton just up against the Mexican border. Our acreage has been practically doubled since we bought a tractor, and we have never yet pushed it to the limit of its labor. It is hard to keep men on the place here in cotton seeding and cultivating, and the horses die in the heat of the early summer. We are glad, therefore, to have the iron horse to drive out in the sizzling heat, while we ride under a parasol. We have decreased both the num-

ber of horses and the number of men required since we bought a tractor."

John Sugart, Tulare: "I farm a half-section in grain and alfalfa with one tractor, and would not be without it. The machine works more hours than a horse will and my men would much rather handle it than take care of the horses, and I keep them longer. The machine does much better plowing than horses did and pulverizes deeper and better. Of course much of the success with the machine is probably due to the fact that I was a machinist before I went into the farming game and do all my own repairs. But my previous experience has led me to greatly favor tractors in running a farm."

Here is a farmer who favors horses for orchard work:

O. W. Kellam, Lankershim: "I have an apricot orchard and am raising corn for silage. I find that the tractor I bought in June, 1918, has come up to my expectations for the field work, though I still use the horses to work in the orchard because I think they get up closer to the trees and they are trained not to injure the trees. I keep that one team which has been used to the work for years. In the orchard, and plow, cultivate, plant and haul the corn to the silo with the tractor. Then the tractor pulley runs the silo cutter and does lots of other work. I would not be without it."

Here is an odd tale of a tractor rescued from the desert:

Oliver Dombrowska, Moreno: "Coming over the sand hills from Mecca to Blythe last year I found a tractor stalled and

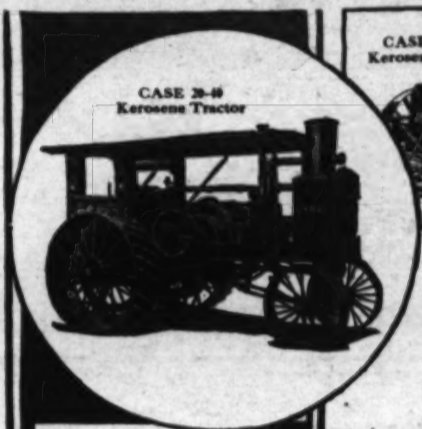
(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN)

ONE WAY TO GET THE GROUND SQUIRRELS.

The following communication relative to ground squirrel and gopher extermination was received by the Farm and Tractor Section from Adam B. Breuner of Los Angeles last week:

"I have read the articles in the Farm and Tractor Section on the subject of rodent control and I think I have a better way than those given. A year ago my garden was being entirely destroyed by gophers. The whole place was honeycombed with runs. I used traps, poison and everything I could think of, but to no effect. One day while cleaning our Ford it occurred to me to give them a dose of gas, so I split the end of an old piece of garden hose so as to fit it over the end of the exhaust pipe. I wrapped the place where the hose went on the pipe with a piece of rag and stuck the other end of the hose in a gopher hole. Then I started up the engine, the Ford standing in the garage all the time. I ran the engine slowly ten or fifteen minutes then stuffed the hole with dirt, repeating the performance on other holes. I have never seen any sign of the gophers since. Now, with so many machines in the country, I think that gophers and ground squirrels could be done away with in short order by this method."

Do not allow tools or any hardened steel to come into contact with tractor magnetos or try to magnetize things from the magneto, as this will kill its life.



CASE 20-40
Kerosene Tractor



CASE 10-20
Kerosene Tractor



Look for the
EAGLE
Our Trade Mark

To avoid confusion, the J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY desires to have it known that it is not now and never has been interested in, or in any way connected or affiliated with the J. I. Case Plow Works, or the Wallis Tractor Company, or the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.

The Case Line Offers Choice of Required Power and Capacity

KEROSENE TRACTORS

The Case 10-18 Tractor drives 20x28 Thresher with Windstacker, Feeder and Grain Handler; No. 12 Case Silo Filler with 40 ft. blower pipe; 17x22 Hay Baler; will pull 2-bottom plow, 6 to 8 inches deep, depending on soil and field conditions; 8 ft. double action Disc Harrow; 22 shoe Grain Drill; two 6 ft. Binders.

The Case 10-20 Tractor drives 22x36 Thresher and full equipment; pulls 3-bottom plow under favorable conditions; other machinery requiring similar power.

The Case 15-27 Tractor drives 26x46 Thresher with Feeder and Windstacker; three 14 in. plows in hard plowing, or four under favorable conditions; 10 ft. double-action Disc Harrow; two 7 ft. Binders, etc.

The Case 22-40 Tractor drives 32x54 Thresher with Windstacker, Feeder and Grain Handler; No. 20 Case Silo Filler with 40 ft. blower pipe; four 14 in. plows in hard ground or five under favorable conditions; battery of Grain Drills or Harrows.

The Case 20-40 Tractor will handle belt and drawbar jobs similar to 22-40.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company also builds:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Grand Detour Plows, all sizes and for all soils and conditions. | Road Graders,—three sizes |
| Double Disc Harrows for use with tractors | Steam Tractors,—eight sizes |
| Threshing Machines,—six sizes | Rock Crushers,—two sizes |
| Hay Balers,—two sizes | Steam Road Rollers,—two sizes |
| Silo Fillers,—three sizes | |

Booklets, describing and illustrating any products above mentioned, furnished on request.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.
Dept. BI-2, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

Making Superior Farm Machinery Since 1842

CASE

TRADE MARKS REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

POWER FARMING MACHINERY

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

235 15th Street,

Phone Park 4433

164-8 N. Los Angeles St.

Phone 66437

NOTE:
We want the public to know that our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.

Public Sales That Made Livestock History in Southland

HARROWING WITH THE FARM TRACTOR.

BY H. A. CRAFTS.

When we think of the farm tractor we are apt to think of it as a strong plow team and we delight to expatiate upon the number of plow bottoms it will pull in a gang and the depth to which we may sink these bottoms without overtaxing the strength of the tractor.

We are accustomed in these glowing visions to overlook various other and just as important and spectacular performances pulled off by this emancipator of the old plow-horse and the simplifier of the plowman's duty. Take the work of harrowing, for instance: We know all about that ancient stunt of harrowing with the horse teams; a slow, toilsome and dirty job.

But now how different! An up-to-date farm tractor will easily pull fifty feet of drills and fifty-five feet of rollers at one and the same time.

"I harrowed 375 acres in eight days with my forty-horsepower tractor," said a farmer of my acquaintance recently. "And I made a record of burning only twenty-four gallons of distillate in ten hours during this job," he added.

Another grower recently reported that he had harrowed an average of sixty acres per day, pulling thirty feet. It would require twenty horses to do this work and even then they could not cover this vast acreage in one day. This man operates a forty-horsepower. But with the modern sixty-horsepower, 180 acres may be harrowed in a ten-hour day.

Tractor Experiences.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOURTEEN.)

abandoned beside the road. It was in a sad state, its exterior parts rusty and covered with dust, and the spark plugs and other parts purloined by unscrupulous travelers. The name of the owner was found on the machine. I saw him at Riverside, and struck a bargain with him for the machine, buying it for a song. He said he was trying to get it over the rough road to Palo Verde but when the track went wrong he gave up in disgust. I sent after the machine, hauled it into Mecca and put \$320 worth of work and parts in it. That was eight months ago. That tractor has been giving me almost daily service on the farm and has already paid for itself and is still going strong.

Here is something from a man who bought a tractor for custom work:

Walter K. Mechem, Tustin: "I bought a tractor nine months ago and in that time have earned \$2800 above the cost of upkeep with it. I get \$4 per hour for plowing work, and find that I have all the work I can do. Sometimes I work with the tractor eighteen hours a day, but can't keep it up for long. Guess the machine could, but I can't. I have spent only \$14 on repairs since I got the tractor, and am earning twice the money I did before I invested in it."

This farmer evidently takes good care of his machine:

Ross Schlecht, Hanford: "I bought a

tractor last year from him, in May, 1911, and that machine is still going strong. It is always in good shape and never gives me any trouble. I have plowed 40,000 acres in all with this machine, and there seems to be little wearing on the bearings."

Frank Horstmann, of Sawtelle, does not believe in overloading his machine. Read what he says:

BIG COTTON LOADS.

There has been rivalry within the Salt River Valley over the marketing of the largest load of cotton. Henry Scott of Phoenix has held the record with 13,125 pounds, valued at \$2228. Seed cotton rose a cent a pound while he was on the road to the gin, delayed by a faulty axle that thus was worth \$135 to him. But his weight has been passed by G. R. Tital of the Kyrene section who, in a wagon drawn by eight mules hauled 15,918 pounds, gross to the Chandler gin, receiving \$2930.90 for the load.

SEE THE STOCKTON 3-FLYING TRACTOR

At the Tenth National ORANGE SHOW, Feb. 13th to 23rd

A. B. JOHNSON

Southern California Distributors, 231-233 North Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

HART-PARR 30

\$1565 DELIVERED

on any farm in Southern California. It PULLS THREE 14-INCH FLOWS easily at three miles per hour.

Slow speed motor, burning cheap fuel. MR. RANCHER: Write for circulars and the name of the Hart-Parr dealer nearest you.

SOUTHERN BORDER MOTOR COMPANY

204 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles. Phone 62946.

Does Your Advertisement Appear In THE FARM AND TRACTOR SECTION OF THE TIMES

ANNOUNCE CITRUS INSTITUTE TOPICS.

SAN BERNARDINO.—Annual Institute of California citrus fruit growers, to be held at San Bernardino February 20 and 21, in connection with the National Orange Show, will be featured by talks by the leading experts of the State, it is announced by Dr. H. J. Webber, president of the institute and director of the University of California Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside.

"The institute this year," said Dr. Webber yesterday, "should be of even greater interest and benefit than last year, when hundreds of growers attended the daily sessions and heard exceptionally able and pertinent papers and addresses upon subjects which confront the citrus fruit grower."

Following is the programme:

Forenoon session, February 20, 9:30 a.m.—Address of welcome: President R. E. Swing, "National Orange Show." Topics "Ranch Organization and Extension;" "Co-operative Grove Organizations," T. R. Woodbridge, Upland; "Rousing of Ranch Labor," J. D. Culbertson, assistant manager Limonera county, Santa Paula; "Trend of Development in the Citrus Industry," Prof. R. S. Valle, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside; "Are We Using the University and the Experiment Stations as We Should?" W. H. Fleet, manager Rancho Sespe, Sespe; discussion.

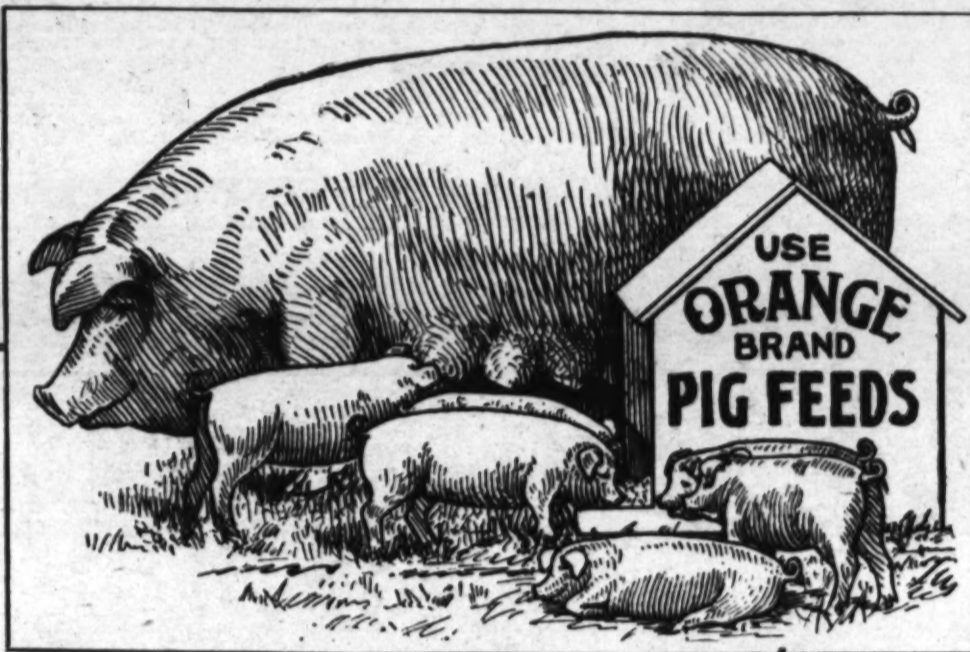
Afternoon session, February 20, 2 p.m.—Topic: "The Making of a Citrus Orchard;" "The Selection of Stocks," H. J. Webber, director, California Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley; "Bud Selection and Nursery Methods," C. S. Milliken, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles; "Planting Citrus Trees," F. H. Nusbickel, Glendora; "Handling a Young Orchard," W. M. Mertz, manager Foothill Frostless Fruit Company, Alta Loma; discussion.

Forenoon session, February 21, 9 a.m.—Topic: "Orchard Management;" "The Fertilizer Situation," A. E. Barnes, Fruit Growers' Supply Company, Los Angeles; "The Conservation and Application of Manure," Prof. A. D. Shamel, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Riverside; "What We May Do to Increase the Future Supply of Organic Matter," Joy G. Jameson, Corona; "Use of Cover Crops in Citrus Orchards," Dr. J. G. McBeth, manager Lettingwell ranch, Whittier.

Afternoon session, February 20, 2 p.m.—Topic: "Insect and Fungus Diseases of Citrus;" "Important Fungus Diseases of Citrus," Dr. J. T. Barrett, acting director, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside; "The Use of Parasites in the Control of Mealy Bug," Prof. H. S. Smith, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento; "Fumigation Methods in the Control of Citrus Insects," Prof. H. J. Quayle, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside; "Observations of Electric Wind Injury," Dr. H. S. Reed, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside.

NEW TRACTOR PATENTS.

Henry W. Lupton of Los Gatos, California, has received letters patent for a four-wheel tractor which will soon be put on the market. William L. Paul, of Berkeley, who some time ago patented a spike-tooth cultivator, has sold his patent to Deere & Company and the implement will be manufactured for use under California conditions.



Your Sows Will Soon Begin To Farrow

Keep them well nourished so that their offspring will be strong and vigorous.

ORANGE BRAND SOW FEED

Furnishes the proper materials in the right proportions.

Start the baby pigs on ORANGE BRAND PIG MEAL

And when six weeks old, feed ORANGE BRAND PIG FEED.

ORANGE BRAND SOW AND PIG FEEDS

Are rich in protein, which is the element that makes muscle, blood, tendons, nerves, hair and milk. The protein is in both the grain and meat forms.

It is also rich in calcium, and other minerals, which make strong, heavy bones. There is no economy in stunting brood sows or baby pigs. IT IS ECONOMY TO DEVELOP THEM ON

ORANGE BRAND FEED

Nicholls-Loomis Co.

Los Angeles

Phone Bdway 4011

El Monte, Santa Ana, Brawley



Orange Brand Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Rich in soluble protein and mineral matter — easily digested. Prevents worms and bowel troubles. Order a trial keg.

CUT OUT AND MAIL
NICHOLLS-LOOMIS CO.
Kindly send me your booklet.
How to produce strong, healthy litters of pigs.

Name _____
Address _____

BY H. A. CRAFT.

Tractor Experiences.

STOCKTON
3-PLow
TRACTOR
At the Tenth National ORANGE
SHOW, Feb. 13th to 23rd
A. B. JOHNSON
Southern California Manufacturers

A black and white photograph showing a large crowd of people, mostly seen from behind, looking towards a stage or platform. Several tall, thin poles or masts are visible in the background against a light sky. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, historical quality.

This looks for all the world like the "insurance" section of a big revival meeting, but it happens to be a corner of the "big top" at the mammoth auction sale of the horses here held by the Diamond Bar Ranch at Sparta, January 10-11. This sale was the highest of the kind ever held in the West and brought the highest price average for men who are doing the exhorting to Auctioneer Leachman and he is just calling the going, going, gone! on the top sale of the section, which resulted in J. P. Walker of Vinland paying \$1200 for a cow.



Scene outside the tent at the Diamond Bar sale. The crowd came in hundreds of automobiles and there were literally acres of machines parked during the selling.



lining up for lunch at the Winner Ranch Duroc sale held at Exposition Park, Los Angeles, January 29. The ladies of the ranch presided at this part of the event. The Winner Ranch sale, although not so large as that of the Diamond Bar Ranch, reflected, as did the latter sale, the tremendous interest that is being developed in the livestock industry in Southern California.



A tense moment at the big sale of the New Farm held at its Los Angeles dairy January 27. Auctioneer Ben A. Rhoads is just "knocking down" Smith, a grade Holstein cow which was declared by livestock men who ought to know to have brought the highest figure (\$155) ever paid for a grade female in the United States. A number of splendidly bred bull calves were distributed to California buyers at the same sale.



The Bristol Ranch, E. Avery Newton and Donald Graham, held a combination sale of "red" hogs at Orono, south January 20. This photograph was taken while the sale was in progress.



Looking 'em over in the pen, before the sale.

**GIVES HER
N OF PEACE**

the most recent was advanced by the Argentine and confirmed by the League of Nations as Italy as a territory toward which it was said, "in line with the precedent Wilson at the peace conference could be awarded." This position, it is the only one that considers the thirteen points, on all as the others have made peace

GLAR.

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Scenes in the Southwest's Cotton Empire, Where the World



Powerful tractors play a big part in preparing Southwest cotton tracts for planting.



Mules have been used for the most part thus far in the p... cultivator is now making good



There is nothing in agriculture more beautiful than a cotton field just before picking.



Open cotton



The biggest load of cotton brought to Phoenix, Ariz., last season. It sold for \$2228.



Loads of cotton wait

We offer for immediate planting the following splendid selection of varieties. The plants are strong, thrifty, well-rooted stock from two-inch pots. Planted now they will give you an abundant supply of early bloom. The weather

CARNATIONS

—for a Better
Album:



World's Longest, Cleanest and Finest Staples Are Grown



Far in the particular job of cultivation, although the tractor-king good at this kind of work.



The last hoeing of Egyptian cotton in a Salt River Valley (Arizona) field.



Open cotton bolls.



As the cotton is picked, it is weighed in the fields, being then loaded into wagons and taken to the gin. This photograph was taken in Imperial Valley.



Cotton waiting for ginning.



Hundreds of bales of cotton awaiting shipment.

Scenes in the Southwest's Cotton Empire, Where the World's
Los Angeles Sunday Times
[Sunday, February 15, 1920.]

THE TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

Sunday, February 15, 1920.



SON OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST.



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World's Longest, Cleanest and Finest Staples Are Grown.

CARNATIONS

We offer for immediate planting the following splendid selection of varieties. The plants are strong, thrifty, well-rooted stock from two-inch pots. Planted now they will give you an abundant supply of early bloom. The weather conditions are ideal for transplanting them.

ALICE—An immense bloom of a beautiful rose-pink shade. A Vigorous grower.

ENCHANTRESS—Enormous shell pink flowers. One of the handsomest of all.

DR. CHOATE—A splendid free blooming variety. Bright scarlet. Strongly clove scented.

E. K. HARVEY—A beautiful bi-colored Carnation. The ground color is white, beautifully stained deep rich rose.

FAIR MAID—Superb appleblossom pink. Flowers deeply fringed, very free blooming. Intensely fragrant.

MRS. C. W. WARD—A very large flowered variety with perfect calyx and handsome fringed, deep rose-pink flowers.

WHITE ENCHANTRESS—An exact replica of the pink form with immense snowy-white blossoms.

MATCHLESS—Unquestionably the finest of all pure-white Carnations. Remarkable alike for its immense size, vigorous growth and delicious odor.

PRICE of any of the above varieties, each 15c

Per doz., \$1.50

If wanted by parcel post add 10c per dozen extra.

Howard & Smith

Nurserymen, Florists, Landscape Architects
Ninth and Olive Streets, Los Angeles

Nurseries—Montebello.

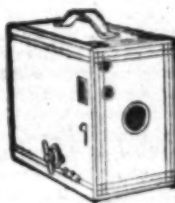
Main 1745—Home 10957

—for a Better
Album:



Velvetone
KODAK PRINTS

Amateur photographers who take pride in their work and who wish to make their albums present the best possible appearance invariably insist upon Velvetone Kodak Prints, because they know they'll give the best results. They are obtainable only at Kodak Headquarters. Made on Velox paper.



—for the
Kiddies
a Brownie

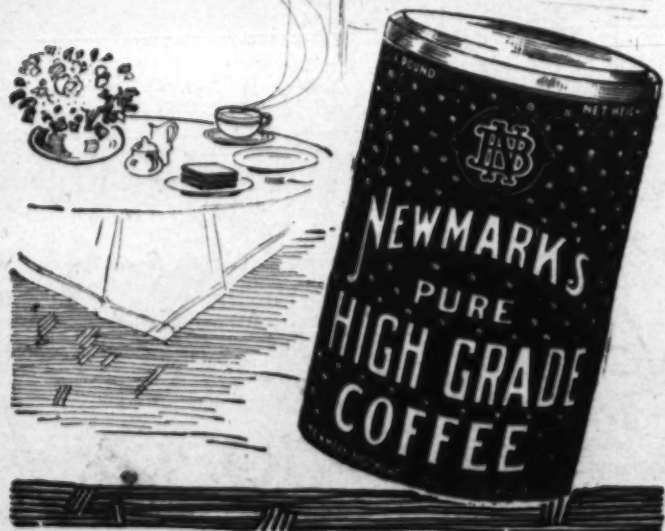
Let the Kiddies have a Box Brownie of their own—it will afford them lots of innocent and educational fun and is very inexpensive. We have them in all sizes and styles.

Howland & Dewey Co.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

510 Broadway

California's
Morning
Glory



Endorsed By All

Who Use It



BESGRADE FLOUR

PACKS.

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EW people realize what a picturesque phase of Oriental life is now being transferred from one part of our western coast to another, and with this transfer something of the old atmosphere of the old atmosphere is being reproduced. We are to take a month's sea-voyage across 4500 miles of water to visit the East.

From the point of view of the fishermen the laws of the State instead of fostering the industry, have only obstructed it. For in the ground that it was built upon, a reliable goldsmith playing his flute for pennies in the street; Homer, begging from door to door; the music-makers, the bridge builders, the painters, the star-gazers and all who starved and died for their dreams. When they lived they were looked upon askance; they were poor as St. Francis made himself to be; the world laughed at them and did not hesitate even to sneer. But, what about them now?

As a miser hoards his gold, so does the world hoard to its hungry heart the memory of the dreamers. It sings their names in its heart to soothe its wounds and to put balm upon its pain.

And now, there is a place in the high hills of God that is higher than any other place; and it is there where the dreamers sit.

less poems and his immortal plays; about Goldsmith playing his flute for pennies in the street; Homer, begging from door to door; the music-makers, the bridge builders, the painters, the star-gazers and all who starved and died for their dreams. When they lived they were looked upon askance; they were poor as St. Francis made himself to be; the world laughed at them and did not hesitate even to sneer. But, what about them now?

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The Passing of the Japanese Village.

THE TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

"Is Everybody Happy?"

LOS ANGELES has gained a great many things during the past three or four years, but it has lost some things, also. And one of its losses is Frank Batturs.

Everybody didn't know Frank Batturs when he lived here, but there were thousands of people who did know him, and no one who knew him had anything but the most affectionate regard for him.

Now, the way this story starts you might think that we are talking of a dead man, but this is not so. Frank Batturs is still alive and very much so, indeed. Only he isn't here any more. The Southern Pacific took him to San Francisco to boost that town and to get him to push it along so that it could keep pace with Los Angeles. That's an awful big job to give any man, but if anybody can do it Frank can.

One of the things that it was the business of Batturs to attend to down here, between running the passenger game for the S. P., was to look into the kicks that the public might make against the road. Also, whenever there was an editorial excursion and there used to be lots of them before the government took to halting things up, Batturs was always sent with us. As a matter of fact, the editors wouldn't go on an excursion unless Batturs came along.

And the thing that he wanted to know always was this: "Is everybody happy?"

He never wanted to know how much money you had, or how smart you were, or how good you could edit, or how many subscribers you had. Were you happy? That's all he wanted to know.

And if you were not happy, he proceeded to make you so. Frank Batturs could heal up a grouchy like St. Jacob's ointment heals a pain in your face. He could make a wall flower blossom right out in the middle of the room. He was sunshine in the morning and candlelight by night.

"Is everybody happy?" What a wonderful slogan that is for a man to use in his life!

Make It Unanimous.

A NUMBER of women throughout the State of California will be candidates for the Legislature this year. Doubtless there will be several women to take their seats in that body when it again convenes.

Personally, I would be glad to see the entire legislative body composed of women, at least once, anyway. We would like to see what women could do if they had full power in their hands. And we are willing to bet a dollar against a doughnut that the State of California would be richer and happier and wiser than it has ever been since the Stars and Stripes were first raised over the old customhouse at Monterey if women could have just one little year to run things.

Every time a man Legislature meets at Sacramento it succeeds only in messing things up. What we need is some sense and economy in the conduct of the State. We believe we would have both if women were at the helm.

If a woman runs in our district she shall have our vote, no matter what ticket she runs on.

What About Them?

WE WERE sitting on a hill of stars one night—one of the green Verdugo hills that has its back to the sea and for that reason, stays warm and cozy the whole night through—and there were other folks with us and it was a great night for talk and for smoking pipes and everything like that.

And the talk fell at last upon men who are long dead but who are still remembered and who will be remembered always so long as time and the world shall last.

It was when the big red gypsy star climbs across the rim of the Mother Mountains that the talk took this turn. And it is a fine time for talk that warms you if you are where you will see that gypsy star climbing up from under the world to the rim of the Sierras.

And someone said, "What about these men that the world remembers?" He wanted to know what they did when they lived and in what manner they lived.

It came out then about Schiller in a dusty and musty garret of a theater where he munched his crust and wrote his death-

community. The steel boxes, the legal papers and the other things which we look upon as so important are the mere shells of the eggs. The value of our investments depends not on the strength of our banks, but rather on the strength of our churches. The underpaid preachers of the nation are the men upon whom we really are depending rather than the well-paid lawyers, bankers and brokers."

And that's only a part of what Babson says. He proves what he says, too, and he has said the biggest and the truest thing that anybody can possibly say.

Personally, we get a good deal of satisfaction out of it, because it is exactly what we have been saying in print for many a year.

But it makes all the difference in the world who it is that says a thing.

INVICTUS

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

Babson's Tip.

DOWN in a money-counting corner of canny New England is a man named Babson—Roger W. Babson, to be explicit. And it is his business to put business men wise. He gives them tips on the money market, on stocks, bonds, mortgages and other forms of speculation and investment.

This man Babson knows the money market like the ground hog knows the weather. He is the goose bone of finance. Almost every stock exchange member, the bankers, brokers and gamblers at the tickers and in the pits read "Babson" every morning before they wash their faces or say their prayers.

Well, just now Babson is out with a letter to all these folks that must make their teeth rattle in their heads. It is a startling pronouncement. And, doubtless, it has already created a sensation.

This is what Babson's letter says, after asking the question, "What is our real security for the stocks, bonds, mortgages, deeds and other investments which we own?"

"The real security for the stocks, bonds, mortgages, deeds and other investments which we own is the integrity of the

Making a Will.

REALLY, we think that the best way to make a will is not to make one at all. Of course, this applies to poets and actors and organ grinders, particularly, folks that God loves and who never have anything to make a will about. But, from what we have observed, it applies also to rich men and rich women, to uncles and aunts and all those to whom impecunious relatives, which is to say poor relations, look for a good time when the wills are read.

Samuel J. Tilden was one of the greatest lawyers America ever produced, and he wanted to be so sure that his will would not be broken after his death that he drew it up himself. And, after he had done so, he took the instrument to Charles O'Connor, equally great as a lawyer. And O'Connor showed him a thousand leaks in the will. He showed Mr. Tilden that a four-horse team could be driven through the holes in it.

Those smart lawyers can bust wide open any will that was ever made.

So, what shall a rich man or a rich woman do about it? Let us tell them. Without charging a penny for it, let us tell them. The thing to do is to give your wealth away while you are still living. If there be

a relative you wish to remember, or a friend or a servant, a college or a church, give it while you are alive. Then you will be sure that the money will go exactly where you wished it to go.

And remember, also, what old Joaquin Miller said in a song. It was this: "All you can hold in your cold, dead hand is what you have given away."

The Familiar Face.

IT IS a strange thing, indeed, that there are no two people in the world who look exactly alike, especially when we consider all the people there are in the world, and all the people who have been in it since the beginning; and there never were two people of them all exactly alike since the human race began.

And yet there is always someone to remind us of someone else. "How great is the resemblance between So-and-So and So-and-So," we say.

So great is this resemblance, in fact, that sometimes we mistake a face on the street and we think for a moment, that it is the face not of a stranger, but of one we have known. And it may be that the one we have known is a dear friend long since—or maybe just lately—gone from here to that Other Country from which no man returns.

How often it happens that when a dear friend dies we cannot bring ourselves to realize it. It seems that we just must see them again as we used to see them, that we must hear the sound of their voice and the fall of their footsteps on the stairs.

And who knows but we shall see them again and hear their voices? Surely it shall be that way and no other. This very difficulty we have in realizing that they are dead may be but a proof of the belief that we shall meet again those whom we have loved and lost.

It does not seem reasonable that we should be born and that the strings of our hearts should twine around those we love, and that there should be an end to all that after this little fleeting life of ours on earth.

The logic of the great scheme of our creation is wholly against the thought that so great a thing as a wonderful miracle—should be wrought to go out in the dark like a snuffed candle at the end of just the few years of its existence on earth.

Memorials.

IN RECENT times, whenever an effort has been made to remember some great man or woman in the form of a memorial, the effort has met with heart-breaking discouragements. Whether the memorial took the form of a monument or a home, or any other form, it appears that it has proved exceedingly difficult or impossible to raise sufficient funds to carry out the purpose in view.

As far as we know, the funds to build a great national memorial to Theodore Roosevelt have not yet been raised. And all this talk that we heard about building monuments and other memorials to our boys who died on foreign battlefields during the late war has been completely silenced.

Well now, perhaps there is not so much cause for disappointment in these facts as one might at first suppose. Maybe it isn't necessary to erect memorials of any nature whatsoever for any one who has served his race and mankind. For, if they have truly served, there is no danger that they will be forgotten; and if they have not served truly, the erection of a million memorials would not perpetuate their names and their fame.

The world has thousands of monuments that commemorate deeds now forgotten and fame that has passed into oblivion. A monument to one who did not render true service is a meaningless thing, surely.

There is no monument to Moses or to Homer, and few to others whose names and whose fame the world cannot possibly forget.

If the pyramids were built in memory of some one, who was that someone? No body knows. The most beautiful statue in existence was carved out of marble to commemorate Venus, and there was no such person as Venus.

There are a lot of things that don't seem right that are really right, after all.

A Page Conducted by John S. McGroarty.

Dardanelles, where ancient Troy was situated; in Greece itself; in Macedonia;

It appears that the warring tribes, who excavated the soil of the Old World upon a scale never before known, unearthed a considerable number of ancient art treasures, statues and relics of the past. The war raged in regions that were the greatest importance during the most interesting periods of antiquity. It was waged, for instance, along the shores of the Nile.

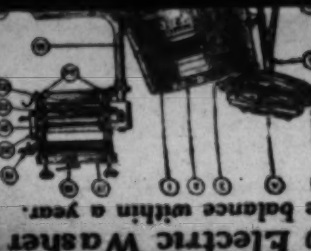
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BAMBOO AND ITS MANY USES.

BY MRS. J. H. BARNES.

February 15, 1920.

NEXT to rice, the most valuable plant of the Orient is no doubt the bamboo; been the subject of investigation by many and it has sometimes been placed ahead of specialists. One traces the disease to ex- ternal conditions, such as insecticide mole- ture in the soil or in the air. This condi- tion, he says, results in the accumulation of the material for clothing, shelter and the ordinary utensils of the home, the indu- cements, we may well understand that anything that threatens the welfare of the forest view. He has gone over all of the older Chinese and Japanese literature refer- ring to outbreaks of flowering in the group. One species of bamboo, phyllostachys pu- bescens, grows to a very great size and fir- mly to outbreaks of flowering in the group.

ART TREASURES UNEARTHED.

It appears that the warring armies, which unearthed the soil of the Old World upon a scale never before known, unearthed a considerable number of ancient art treas- ures, statues and relics of the past.

The war raged in regions that were of the greatest importance during the most in- teresting periods of antiquity. It was waged, for instance, along the shores of the Dardanelles, where ancient Troy was situ- ated; in Greece itself; in Mesopotamia, where Babylon and Nineveh stood, and in many other regions of similar interest.

Many thousand miles of trenches were dug. In France alone they run all the way from the English Channel to the Alps. In some cases these trenches were dug so deep that thousands of tons of ammunition could be stored in one center, and hun- dreds of thousands of men obtain shelter in the whole system.

The soldiers, of course, were not looking specially for art treasures and remains of ancient cities, but they found many things of this kind all the same. When there is time to give attention to such matters, it will probably be found that the soldiers have dug up more antiquities than all the professors of archaeology before them have done.

One of the most interesting discoveries re- ported is that of a beautiful statue of the Greek god of Love, Eros. This was found by French soldiers while digging a trench on Lemnos, the Greek island which the French were using as a base in the Darda- nelles operations. Upon this island there is an ancient site encumbered with broken columns, tiles, bricks and fragments of marble. The site is known among the modern Greeks as Palaiopolis, meaning the "old city." It is now believed to be the site of the ancient Greek city of Hephæstia, founded by Hephæstus, the God of Fire, son of Zeus and Hera. A curious legend of ancient Greek mythology is to the effect that at the time of the Argo- nauts' expedition in search of the Golden Fleece, there were no men on the island, the women having suddenly murdered them all out of revenge for ill treatment. The Argonauts stopped at Lemnos, and in consideration of their gentle behavior, they were received with great favor. They stayed some months, and the subsequent population of the island was the result of this visit.

At the time Athens was at the height of her fame Hephæstus possessed 60,000 inhabitants, a larger number than the more famous city. The island was noted for its pottery and the earth from which it was made.

The French officer who discovered this statue has given an interesting account of the occurrence.

His men who were digging the trench suddenly came upon the floor of a large building, evidently a temple or a palace.

Unpleasant Inference.

One hot day in summer a grave-digger was very busy, so he sent his half-witted son to the "pub" for some refreshments and told him to tell the publican that he would pay him when he got finished.

When the boy came back he was empty handed.

The father asked him why he did not get the refreshments.

The boy said: "Because he chased me when I told him that you would pay him when you come out of the grave."—[Ex- change.]

Only Waiting.

Friend: Well, how is business? Look- ing up?

Young Lawyer: Yes, and that's about all there is to it. I'm tired of staring at the ceiling.—[Boston Transcript.]

Laundrying Our Money.

A washing machine that restores bank- notes to their original cleanliness and crisp- ness is a part of the equipment of the Treasury Department.

Formerly more than thirty-five thousand bills, withdrawn from circulation, were de- stroyed each day. It is a rather ex- pensive matter to replace these bills. The cost of washing them, and making them as good as new, is only \$15.

Operating at full speed, the machine can clean about four thousand bills an hour. The motive power is electricity. The treas- ury officials are highly pleased with their machine, and up to this time have found no flaws in its working.

No Longer Curious.

The older a man grows the less he is dis- posed to see how near he can skate to a danger sign.—[Boston Transcript.]

Ornamental Trees

Plants, Shrubs, Roses

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TREES

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They were, however, able to obtain an in- teresting piece of evidence as to the nature of the disaster that put an end to the an- cient city of Hephæstia. Opinion among historians has been divided between the view that it was destroyed by an earth- quake and that it was sacked by the Turks when they first began to overrun the Greek dominions. The French decided that it had been destroyed by an earthquake. They found evidence of this in the hall in which the statue had stood. This hall, by the way, was a splendid apartment entirely con- structed of white marble. In one corner the French found a staircase of three steps, de- scending into what had apparently been a swimming pool. In the corner of this they discovered the skeleton of an ancient Greek bull. This they took to be evidence of the earthquake. It was not likely that the marauding Turks would have driven the animal there in their destructive raid. They would, of course, have eaten it. The creature had evidently taken refuge here, terrified by the earthquake and had been buried among the ruins.

The French officer presented his find to the Greek authorities, hoping that it would have some effect in deciding the attitude of Greece in favor of the Allies. The French soldier requested that the statue should be placed in a Greek museum with this in- scription:

"Found by the officers and men of the Dardanelles Expeditionary Forces at Palaiopolis, in Lemnos, in the campaign against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, 1915."

On the frontier of France and Germany the trench operations have brought to light many remains of the Middle Ages and earlier periods. It is said that the confusion of war had given an opportunity for un- scrupulous persons to make away with an-

FULL VALUE

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Our clothes are made with the view of giving long service, which means full value.

Especially is this true of our young men's clothes. These suits are built not only on stylish lines, but also to stand long wear.

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LACKS.

lacked the public- ing expenses, hom were wound- to first attack on rd and arms was arned men, who he into the train, ed did not return village, Westford.

GLAR.

L. Erickson, 1904, registered by bar- tured and severity then. The same to have been home of E. Wil- place, where he pieces of jewelry. Andrew's possi- between Saturday- terday, and some ten worth about is president and of the Merchants as Company.

IVES HER N OF PENCE

(SOCIATED PRESS) 15, Feb. 13.—(Lith- 1000) The con- she would be with- ace with Poland, 1914, from the at Kovno, have erting, which con- nite. Poland recog- nize of Lithuania, which has been driven out. The Polish troops ever- River Vilna and 12 miles south of as the treaty is in frontier of Lithu- ally line from and Poland. The Lithuania by vi- League of Na-

Does the Human Soul Survive Death?

INTERVIEW WITH SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

Up as rapidly as evidence can be collected from them, and none gives the police more assistance than the spiritualist himself. Well he knows that unless the taker is acquainted invariably there will come a revelation of feeling that will overwhelm the whole programme of spiritualism.

One of the most discussed subjects in the world today is spiritualism. My whatever name it is called and from whatever angle it is approached no much attention, no flood of thought is attracted to it than there is to that other, more mysterious of science and literature and openly and fearlessly fighting for their beliefs. Sir Oliver Lodge's views on this country brings us in intimate touch with the United States and has been published in the columns of William Stead, the editor of the "Pictorial Review," and led him into a strong "spirit photograph" and led him into a strong

The Jerome Bonaparte Rare Coin Robbery.

TWENTY years ago M. Heintz and M. Fournier were two of the most famous numismatists in Paris, or for that matter in the world. They were acknowledged authorities upon the subject of rare coins, and the collection, which they owned in common, was probably the most complete and the most valuable owned anywhere outside of a public museum. Besides their coins they had a priceless collection of medals. Indeed, one might have gone to these medals and coins and reconstructed the history of the world. Greek and Roman civilization could be traced to its source. The images on the coins were usually those of the reigning sovereign, and the date fixed the time of his reign. It was the habit in olden times to issue medals to commemorate great events, and hence it was that battles, campaigns and other notable occurrences had their places fixed in history by means of these special medals.

"See," said M. Rollin to M. Fenardent, "we have the missing link, the coin which gives us a complete collection of all the coins issued by the various French governments since the day that minting was discovered. Is it not a great thing?"

"You have cause to be glad," he answered, "because only the government can now match our collection."

It was at this stage of the business that someone thought of M. Goron, who had made a reputation as an investigator of crimes. So M. Goron was sent for and consented to take the case. He made a careful examination of the premises, and he asked many questions. M. Rollin not only answered them but he practically told the detective the story of his life. It was an unending stream of words. From this mass of words the detective managed to secure one little clue. The collector said that during the previous week two Greeks had called upon the firm and endeavored to sell certain Greek coins. These coins had a value but M. Rollin said he had declined to purchase them because the seller could not give him a straightforward story of where he had obtained them. M. Goron grasped at that clue immediately. It was sufficient for him to know that the innocent old collector had suspected his caller.

Rollin knew his coins by heart. He especially lamented the loss of the rare twenty franc pieces containing the image of Jerome Bonaparte. That simplified the task of the detective. He would look for a Greek having in his possession a coin bearing the image of this relative of the great Napoleon. Before leaving the place M. Goron made a second examination of the premises. To his great satisfaction he found a small window in the rear of the room where a pane of glass had been deftly cut out with the help of a glazier's diamond. This proved that the robbery had been a professional one. It exonerated the employees of the two aged collectors. The window led out to a small shed, and showed that the robbers had been able to reach the precious medals by going through the roof of a neighboring house. It proved to be a roominghouse. More than this it was a house which was much used by transient roomers. They came and went, without leaving a trace of their identity. The detective consulted the owner of these premises, but he was unable to render much aid.

M. Goron now did a very characteristic thing. He rounded up all of the Greeks in Paris. Not all of the Greeks, mark you, but all who were known to the French police. In doing this he had the help of the French authorities and of the Greek Consul. That official was quite ready to give the great detective all of the aid in his power, and he very readily drew up a list of forty Greeks who were supposed to have bad characters. It was an amusing list. Most of these men had served prison sentences. All of them were men who were under suspicion.

Having obtained the names of these very shabby mortals, M. Goron drew a police net about them—a net that was doubly effective because it was invisible. Not one of the forty was arrested, yet not one escaped the constant espionage of the French police. They were shadowed with painstaking tenacity and in less than a fortnight M. Goron had the satisfaction of obtaining a memorandum which contained a personal history of each one of these suspects. He knew as much about their personal habits, and of their doings, day by day, as they did themselves. Then began the process of elimination. Gradually they were discarded until thirty-nine had been eliminated. Only one—Raftopoulos by name—remained.

Raftopoulos was a mild-mannered man who looked as if butter would not melt in his mouth. His pose was that of an innocent who was quite bewildered by the bustle and hustle of Paris. Indeed, he looked quite as helpless as the bespectacled numismatists who had been robbed. M. Goron learned that this gentleman had only recently come from Greece and that he lodged in the Rue Pierre Lescot. The detective, at much personal inconvenience secured lodgings in the same house. From this point of vantage he was able to observe the comings and the goings of the man from Greece. Raftopoulos did not appear to have any regular

method of livelihood, yet he was always in the possession of funds. He was in the habit of visiting the cafes of Paris at night and accordingly the detective contracted the same habit. One evening the Greek met a charming little French girl. They enjoyed themselves immensely, and when they parted he gave her a coin which he said might be worn as a bit of jewelry. Before very long that particular coin found its way into the hands of the detective.

It was the rare twenty franc piece, bearing the image of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia.

This occurrence justified M. Goron in further cultivating the acquaintance of the swarthy-complexioned Greek. He resolved to visit the room of Raftopoulos, and with that exceeding great delicacy for which French detectives are noted, he made the visit when Raftopoulos was not at home. This spared the feelings of the suspect and gave the detective plenty of time to conduct his investigations. The place was barely furnished. It had all of the appearance of being a temporary abode. There was a suitcase packed as though for speedy flight in case of necessity, and there was also a grip that felt rather heavy.

The result of the search of the lodgings more than justified the move made by M. Goron.

In the small valise was a quantity of old coins, many of them rare, and all of them of great value. There was no doubt that most of them had been stolen from the collection of the aged numismatists. Elated with his discovery the detective resolved to wait until the Greek returned and then place a pair of handcuffs about his slender wrists. But on second thought he came to the conclusion that this might be a premature move. There was nothing about the valise to prove that it was the property of Raptopoulos. Suppose he should disclaim its ownership? That would spoil everything. It is true that his clients would get a portion of their property, but the professional would go scot free, and that would not be much of a victory for justice. So M. Goron reconsidered his resolution and decided to make an attempt to get his man "with the goods" as they say in Paris as well as in the United States.

Among the articles stolen from the aged collectors was a handsome gold watch, the personal property of M. Rollin. It was a remarkable timepiece, because it not only told the time, but it struck each quarter of an hour, in a melodious manner. There were various ways by which it could be identified. The number was in the back of the case, and there were other distinguishing marks. One of the first things which M. Goron set about doing when he took hold of the queer case of the stolen coins was to order a search of the pawnshops of Paris. In this he had the active assistance of the entire police force. Parenthetically it may be remarked that the pawnshops of France are largely State institutions. Consequently it is a comparatively easy matter to trace



The Detective Managed to Secure One Little Clue.

stolen jewelry which may have been pledged in these establishments. It was only a short time after he had directed the search that M. Geron was called upon by the manager of one of these institutions.

"Monsieur," he said, "I think I have found the watch for which you have been searching."

It was indeed, the very instrument belonging to M. Rollin, and the one that had been stolen with the coins and medals. The venerable numismatist identified it at sight. The next move was to locate the man who had pledged the watch in the pawnshop. The manager said that he had personally accepted the timepiece and that he could identify the man who had left it with him. Now Raftopoulos was in the habit of walking along the Rue Madame in the afternoons and Goron contrived to have the manager of the pawnshop in a place of hiding at the hour the Greek was likely to take his stroll. He told him to take his stand there and to carefully watch and see if he could recognise any of the passersby. Presently the Greek made his appearance, looking the appearance of happiness and prosperity. The moment he caught sight of him the manager cried out excitedly:

"There he goes! That's the man who pledged the gold watch with me!"

Goron rubbed his hands with glee. He now had a chain of evidence that would have been considered complete by any jury. But he was not yet satisfied. He wished to add a few links—to make it so strong that there could not be any doubt of the guilt of the man from Athens. Besides this he had a very natural and laudable desire to recover the coins for his two clients. He now planned a coup by which he hoped to surprise the man into a confession of the robbery. He selected an hour at which he knew Raptopoulos would be in his apartment and he had two gendarmes call on him. They stalked into the room without warning of any kind and they accused the Greek of having robbed the two old men of their coins.

"You have made a great mistake," he declared with an appearance of sincerity that was almost convincing. "I am simply in Paris on a visit and I never even heard of the gentlemen you mention. You are at liberty to search me and to search my premises, but I can assure you in advance that I will find nothing."

And so it proved. There were some Greek antiquities in the room, but he said that they had been in his possession for years and that he valued them very highly. He bore the intrusion into his premises with a classic air of dignity which impressed the gendarmes, but which did not impress M. Goron who was watching the proceedings from a place of concealment. However, his plan for taking the Greek by storm had failed, and he found it necessary to continue the plan of action he had mapped out in the beginning.

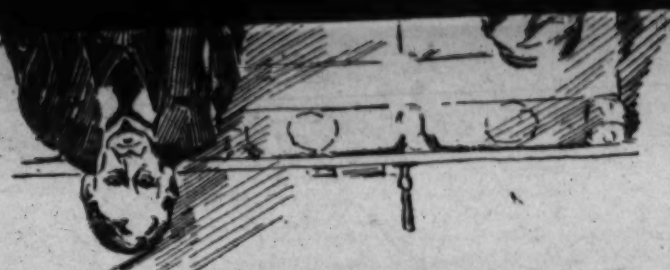
On the following day he made a second personal search of the room of the suspected man and he found two little things, which though small in themselves loomed very large in the chain of evidence which he had been forging with so much patience. One was a tiny diamond and the other was a small tag such as is often attached to merchandise in the shops. The tiny diamond was not an ordinary stone. It was the peculiarly useful thing known as a glazier's diamond, and an examination proved that it was the stone that had been used to cut the pane of glass in the window of the apartment from whence the coat had been stolen. The little tag was the sort of thing used by numismatists in describing their coins. There was some handwriting upon this particular card, and the handwriting was that of M. Rollin!

Everything was now ready for the final move in the game. The Greek was watched every minute in the day, from the moment he arose until he retired at night. He was on his guard. He knew that he was suspected of the robbery. He knew that he was being watched, but he had confidence in his own cleverness. Also he knew that it would be the height of folly for him to attempt to dispose of any of the coins in Paris. He realized that he had made a mistake in permitting the Jerome Bonaparte twenty franc piece to get out of his possession, but he resolved that it was a mistake which he would not repeat.

M. Goron, besides his unbreakable chain of evidence, also discovered that his man

(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINE.)

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BY GEORGE BARTON

The Jerome Bonaparte Rare Coin Robbery.

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Does the Human Soul Survive Death?

INTERVIEW WITH SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

[One of the most discussed subjects in the world today is spiritualism. By whatever name it is called and from whatever angle it is approached certain it is that no field of thought is attracting so much attention, particularly in England, where leaders of science and literature are openly and stately fighting for their beliefs. Sir Oliver Lodge's visit to this country brings us in intimate touch with him and his views on the subject. The United States also has been reading about the claims of William Hope, the cabinetmaker, of Crews, who impressed Sir Arthur Conan Doyle with his 'spirit photographs' and led him into a strong endorsement of a strange mediumistic power.—Ed.]

DOES the human personality survive beyond the grave? Do the spirits of the departed hover round about endeavoring all the while to make themselves known and heard among those of us who survive in the mundane sphere? In brief, is it possible to pierce the veil between life and death? Peace treaties, living costs, international rates of exchange, lady members of Parliament, Bolshevism and Carpentier's chances against Jack Dempsey—these are subjects that occupy the public mind in England nowadays with a full quota of interest; but start a dissertation on spiritualism in Great Britain and in a minute you have a full-grown audience literally hanging on the ropes.

A correspondent of this newspaper in London, after a survey of the field and a number of interviews with celebrities in various walks of life, finds that, in spite of the predictions that the so-called fad of spiritualism would speedily die out because it was one of the inevitable aftermaths of the World War that would run its course with time, there is today, more than one year after the armistice, widespread concern with world research in this particular field of psychic phenomena. The cynic and the skeptic still live; but the attitude of the masses seems to be "show me, for I have an open mind."

Led by two such notable spokesmen as Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the one dealing with the subject from a cold, scientific point of view and the other treating it in a popular imaginative manner, the cult is enjoying a tremendous vogue. These leaders openly avow that spiritualism has come to stay. Your correspondent, in the round of his observations, finds that in every part of London the spiritualists have their societies and churches that are growing by leaps and bounds. Their meetings are always crowded. It would seem that spiritualism has a large and growing grip on the imagination of the people.

Creator of Sherlock Holmes Takes up Cudgel.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, novelist and historian, known from pole to pole as the creator of Sherlock Holmes, declares with all sincerity that the whole human race is yearning to produce some tangible evidence of life after death and is turning to spiritualism in the hope that it may be able to pierce the veil and communicate with its dead. He says he means to fight for the real light on the subject until he gets it. Which is true, indeed, for he is fighting.

He has given up writing detective stories, which in his younger days earned him fame and fortune, and he is now traveling the country preaching on spiritualism. Even the staid conservatives in thought are impressed by Sir Arthur's earnestness. He writes now only on the one subject, and his two latest efforts, "The New Revelation" and "The Vital Message," although not such good sellers as his "Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes" or his "Rodney Stone," have at all events attracted considerable attention. They are frank and courageous confessions of his faith and are much more likely to influence the opinion of the general public than Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond," or the long reports of the Society for Psychical Research.

"Although we have got in front of us now a whole Hindenburg line of ignorance and prejudice, and plenty of theological barbed wire in front of that, we are going to smash through it, because we have got a cause that cannot be beaten," said Sir Arthur, apropos of his determination to fight it out.

Once a lukewarm devotee at a then scoffed at cult, the creator of Sherlock Holmes is today its most earnest exponent. He declares that the movement he is now engaged upon is the greatest movement which has been seen in the world since Christianity.

"It has," he says, "passed through its period of contention and argument."



"How did you come to propagate the cult of this mysticism?" your correspondent asked the celebrated writer the other day. "It all began two years ago when Great Britain was suffering as no nation before had suffered," he replied. "I felt the bereaved ones needed solace of a more lasting kind than the ordinary teachings of Christianity."

For Comfort of Bereaved, Author Determines to go Over the Top.

I WAS then a believer in spiritualism, but did not take an active part in preaching its gospel. However, for the comfort of bereaved parents and widows I determined to 'go over the top' with the first line of spiritualism.

"I am now lecturing throughout Great Britain. Half of my talks consist of driving home the truth of spiritualism and the other half in defining its messages in the broad sense just as they come from the 'other side.'"

Not a word from Sir Arthur as to the authenticity of these reports from the "other side." Spiritualism no longer needs to be defended against the critics, according to his line of reasoning, for, he avows, it has passed the period of contention and argument. Nor is Sir Arthur capitalizing any popular interests in the subject that grew out of the war. Sir Arthur is big enough in his own way to need no new instrument with which to attract public interest. Every one in Great Britain, believer, skeptic or agnostic agrees that Sir Arthur is sincere and honest in his beliefs, and while they may laugh at his spirit photographs or his mediumistic messages, they respect him just the same.

As to the origin of this current interest in things spiritualistic it is logical enough to say that the war stimulated it. In the war England was almost bled white. The flower of her race was cut off in its manhood. There were many mothers who had

lost sons and many widows who had lost husbands. There was a void in their lives. The religion they had learned from their fathers gave them consolation, but that was not enough; they wanted to communicate with their dead. When at this psychological moment men like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge declared they had received messages from their sons slain on the field of battle, was it little wonder that spiritualism developed from an insignificant cult to a universal movement?

Thousands of People Flocked to Hear of Spiritualism.

ITS hold, therefore, on people who have lost relatives in the war can easily be imagined. Resembling the religious revivals of pre-war days people flocked to it, and with such names as Conan Doyle and Oliver Lodge as sponsors many of the doubters hesitated to ridicule it. The situation today is, therefore, that spiritualism never had a better opportunity for a hearing—in Great Britain. It is on trial; and while the great rank and file of the people are keen to probe the subject of immortality to the limit, they fundamentally seek the truth. Just as Ajax prayed for light, so these people are groping for light. They may not be believers, but on the whole they have approached the matter with a wide-open mind and may be won provided the spiritualistic sponsors make good.

Unhappily for the spiritualists the present craze has produced many swindlers. Communication with spirits must be conducted through a medium. This has led to many fake mediums who have harrowed the feelings of many a poor father and mother with so-called messages from their loved ones. Clairvoyants, mind-readers, palmists, phrenologists, fortune-tellers, psychics, charlatans and pure buncombe purveyors—London is all fed up with these traffickers.

The police, however, are rounding them

up as rapidly as evidence can be collected from them, and none gives the police more assistance than the spiritualist himself. Well he knows that unless the faker is squelched inevitably there will come a revolution of feeling that will overwhelm the whole programme of spiritualism.

Take, for example, the incident described by the newspapers as Conan Doyle's Cardiff seance. These newspapers make mock of Sir Arthur, but he is always assured of a large and sympathetic audience wherever he goes. This Cardiff seance produced all kinds of excitement. There were strange happenings. While the medium was securely bound to the chair tambourines were played, bells were rung and the medium's coat was torn off his back.

There was the inevitable counter-attack at St. George's Hall by Maskelyne and Devant, who never lose an opportunity to guy the spiritualists. They reproduced the seance, but admitted the trickery. There was not, of course, the darkened room or the same atmosphere of solemnity which permeated the Cardiff seance; but all the manifestations were forthcoming.

An energetic soldier securely trussed the medium to the chair. All his skill, in tying knots and lashings was brought into play and the hapless victim was as securely tied as Houdini and as happy-looking as a Mexican revolutionary before the firing squad. He was placed behind a screen and within a few seconds there was a tornado of bells and tambourines and the medium's coat was torn from his back.

And then the whole thing came out. It was an elaborate fake. It was so elaborate, in fact, that Mr. Maskelyne merely parodied the affair, according to subsequent findings, by means of a stage trick and expert assistant.

Magic Circle of Doctors and Clergymen, Formed.

OUT of all this grew an investigation conducted by a seriously conducted body known as the occult committee of the Magic Circle, which consists of doctors, parsons and others. The self-imposed task of this committee is to probe claims to supernatural powers; to expose fraud, and to recognize any genuine spiritualistic phenomena which they may encounter. Sir Arthur's spirit photography, spirit drawings, spirit writings and thought transferences were obviously points for them to consider and report upon.

But before they could publish abroad the result of their investigations Sir Arthur butted in with a crushing rejoinder that already two organizations of greater weight and power than the Magic Circle had investigated deeply into this matter. The first was the Dialectical Society, formed in 1860, and composed of a number of men of independent mind, drawn from the various professions. After an exhaustive inquiry, lasting over forty sittings, the committee, although at first four-fifths of them agnostic, decided that the phenomena were "veritable facts."

Since then, Sir Arthur said, the Psychical Research Society, which included Prof. Sir William Barrett, F. W. H. Myers, Dr. Hodgson and Prof. Sidgwick, investigated and as a result of their probings into spiritualism they were forced to accept its hypothesis. Sir Arthur asked how could the work of the magic circle have the weight which attached to the three years' investigation of Crookes in his laboratory, the careful experiments of Prof. Crawford at Belfast, the report of Prof. Geley at Paris or the scientific tests described by Dr. Zollner of Leipzig.

Sir Oliver Lodge is not concentrating on the propagation of the gospel of spiritualism to the extent that Conan Doyle is. Sir Oliver is a busy man and his task at the moment is perfecting the wireless systems. "The proof today is ample that persons with mediumistic faculty exist," he said, "and that through use of their bodily organisms, intelligence still existent but incarnate and, therefore, as it would seem, powerless in the material realm) can still make their presence felt, can still communicate, still exert influence and still indirectly operate on matter through the employment of the medium's bodily structure."

The war has given spiritualism its greatest opportunity. In England it has taken hold because of the men of prominence who have sponsored it. This next year or two ought to produce some interesting data in the way of psychic phenomena, considering the manifold investigations under way.

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"A reasonable amount of militarism is all right, without letting the military spirit run away with the country."

Sunday Laws.

I MENTIONED recently that the authorities of Redondo Beach had forbidden the sale on Sunday, of wholesome fruit, while permitting the sale of unwholesome candy. I see that merchants of that place are to combat this absurd ruling.

As I have said, there is not a word in the Bible, from Genesis to Revelations, commanding or advising the keeping of the first day of the week as a holy day. The first Sunday law was enacted about 300 B. C. by Emperor Constantine, whose character was not entirely like that of Caesar's wife. It was an economic measure, designed to give more leisure to the working classes, like our eight-hour laws. For a time, Sunday and Saturday were both observed by Christians, the former as a holiday, the latter as a holy day.

One day of rest in the week is necessary. During the French revolution, when they aimed to upset everything of a religious nature, one day in ten was made a holiday, but it did not work.

It is only about a year since the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut were repealed. One of them forbade a mother to kiss her child on the "Sabbath Day," as some people erroneously call the first day of the week.

In 1857, Thackeray ran for Parliament, for the University-city of Oxford. He would have been elected, had not one of his opponents overheard him admit that he favored opening the museums and picture galleries on Sundays, after church hours. This being made known, brought forth a flood of denunciation of the celebrated author, as a "desecration of the Sabbath" and he was defeated. Compare that with our open theaters and baseball games on Sunday.

The attempt to enforce religious observance of a certain day of the week is a relic of church and state government, and is on a par with the efforts of the medical trust to force all to accept the practices of one school of medicine.

"Alexia."

"ALEXIA" is the name of an affliction. While it permits persons suffering from it to write, they cannot read at all.

I am inclined to think that it would be well if the doctors could invent another affliction, that would permit people to read, but prevent them from writing. Then we might inoculate with it those who are afflicted with "cacothese scribendi."

Gallons of Milk.

A WOMAN writes:

"A chiropractic doctor prescribed for me at least three gallons of milk daily—he said four would be better—besides vegetables and salads. I could not take it."

I should think not. Such advice is almost incredible. A man who gives such advice should be feeding swine.

Four gallons of milk contains as much solid food as sixteen pounds of beefsteak. If persons could possibly digest a quart of that amount of food, they would soon be dead, but of course they can't. The only result is that the liver and kidneys are grossly overburdened.

Breathing and Tuberculosis.

REGARDING the increasing tendency to asthma and tuberculosis in the rising generation, S. Wesley Martin writes:

"For many generations civilized women have worn corsets for contracting the waist and abdomen, thus preventing the use of the diaphragm for breathing, and also doing away with the work for which the abdominal muscles were created, and making them too weak to hold up the diaphragm. Thus each generation has become weaker in the respiratory organs than the preceding one and this accounts for the ever-increasing number of children born with a tendency to

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THE Vandeville team of Croy, Kane and Delmas mandered forthrightly along Main street. Their "Specialty" was dancing, interspersed with a running patter of good, but somewhat time-worn jokes. Unexpectedly their act had gone down like a lead weight. Kane, who had been in the box office, came to a sad crying of the night before, owing to a lack of funds in the box office. The manager of the small Main Street Theater had pre-

Frank Kane was purchasing a green eye-roll a cigarette, whilst his ever bustling himself to a case of canned goods and to himself. And then proceeded to lower no slow! "My, but it's a long day, with customers one. My, but the other fellow got a worse and I bet you the other fellow got a worse der he he got it fighting. He looks strong-

As he neared the grocery store he as- sumed a hurried and overwrought expres- sion and arrived at the door in an appar- ently breathless condition. Mr. Gonzalez, emerging at the same moment, could not but surmise that something serious was afoot. On seeing the excited customer looking searchingly into the box of red cherries and

Let's Play

BY UTHAI V. WILCOX.

"H"AVE you forgotten how to play? Yes, really play! Can you spend an hour or two with your children, or the neighbor's and have a good time playing with them? Have you forgotten the give and take and hearty good nature of your youth-ful days?"

It was in questions something like this that a shrewd, keen, but kindly community doctor said he would ask in his diagnosis of the present world trouble. "If you can spend a few hours each day or week," he continued, "in hearty play and have a good time, there is hope for you and the town in which you live. To get away from the over-serious view of world conditions brought on by the war and spend more time in simple play, why then, the problems of greater production will take care of themselves. If you don't have the play-spirit now, then study to acquire it, and many of the hardest problems of life will be then found of easy solution."

Of a truth, there is a worth-while gospel in the shrewd diagnosis of this kind-hearted, humanity-knowing physician. "And," he added a little later, "the best way to really learn how to play is with the children, for they still have the true instincts of the race."

Americans do Not Know How to Play.

ONE great trouble with some Americans is that they do not know how to be happy in a simple way and with simple things. Someway they have grown to want- ing what they cannot have. The commonly accepted idea of a good time is to spend a lot of money and have a riotous evening, perhaps coming home early the next morn- ing, dead tired from nerve exhaustion and with a sick headache. That is not play— least of all recreation. In terms of medi- cine such expenditure of energy tears down the tissues and clogs the body with waste matter. Instead of awakening ready for work and a vigorous day with nerves and brain cells abundantly supplied with pure blood; there is a disagreeable taste—"the morning after the night before" sensation. Business looks bad, and decisions are more than apt to be worse.

Good play is in harmony with good religion, for it promotes clear thinking and a recognition of the fundamentals of true Christianity.

The prophet Zachariah in painting a pic- ture of the restored Jerusalem, says, "The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls, playing in the streets thereof." Jesus Christ himself specifies the great essential to salvation with the admonition that "ex- cept ye be converted and become as little children ye cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

But why children? Their open-minded- ness, their sense of fair-play and wholesome minds and bodies are fitting symbols of the Kingdom of Love.

Rev. A. F. Findlay says that the ancient Hebrew people had a perfect religion. "Their ceremonies were so joyful in their nature as to satisfy their instinctive desire for mirth and recreative pleasure." So in the greatest religious nation of ancient times the true play-spirit in its highest sense was incorporated in their religious devotions.

Men and women—the adults, if you please—should never lose their interest in play and fun.

The Secret of Youthful Old Age is in Getting Fun Out of Life.

T HINK a moment of your friends and neighbors. It isn't the age of Jones or Brown or Burns that tells of their youth and spirit, it is whether or no they have for- gotten how to play. Some of them are so busy making a living, or riding a hobby, that they have no time to be happy. There are old men and women under 40, who are stiff, crabbed and cross, and have every appearance of infirmity. There are young people who count their age in the seventies, but who have bright eyes, supple strong bodies and erect carriage, because they pos- sess a youthful spirit. They have retained their interest in life through the cultivation of their bodily powers and the spirit of joy

and fun. You will notice that these people are able to unbend. They are as much at home in a circle of children as in a meeting of the board of deacons.

This joyousness and love of a wholesome, sane, good time is a hall-mark of a great per- sonality. Without exception those who in- terpret the feelings of mankind—the artists and actors—know how to play. The states- men, writers and great ministers must also appreciate this fundamental requirement in order to retain their influence.

Galli-Curci knows how to play as well as she knows how to sing. She enjoys a hike to the hills. Not walking only, but running, skipping, jumping, hide and seek. In a visit with the great singer one of her friends told of part of a day in the woods: "All of a sudden a burst of energy takes hold of the singer, and she bounds away from us. She is going to lose us. Look how she runs, her feet skipping along like a running deer. She is gone. Then from

What we need is more grass for big feet as well as little ones. How inviting to a romp—to youth and good nature, is a plot of green grass, surrounded by bright colored flowers! Take your lunch out there at the noon hour and it will make you a better and more efficient worker after 1 o'clock.

Cultivate Love of Children and Get their Point of View.

THERE is one sure way of keeping alive the wholesome love of play and all the good qualities that accrue from it. That is, spend much time with children. Your own children if possible; if not, borrow your neighbor's or visit your friends who have active boys and girls. From the children you will obtain a conviction as to the healthy value of play. If you have so far digressed that this association does not help you, remember this: Playful exercise causes deep breathing.



Where Speckled Beauties Lurk in Quiet Pools.

behind a big rock a figure jumps at us to scare us—it is madam. At one point in the road is a running brook. 'Down for a drink,' she shouts. And before we know it she has bounded over the wooden rail, and is lying on the rocks, her face dipped in the water. She comes up for breath and laughs."

This great singer is simply herself, pre- ferring the simplest of joys to a surfeited, satiated, sophisticated success. No wonder she can charm the hearts of thousands. She understands them, better than they un- derstand themselves, for she is close to them in their longing for expression.

Judge Gary of the steel industry loves to play. He enjoys the out-of-doors and real sportsmanship in which animals hunted have a running chance. He scorns to "shoot a rabbit sittin' or a quail runnin'."

Boating, Fishing, Hiking and Hunting Great Rejuvenators.

SECRETARY LANSING will slip away from his desk and office of state, for a day out of doors on a trout stream or in a boat angling for the small black-mouthed bass. "I am, as I have said, a great believer in exercise that is pleasurable, with em- phasis on the word 'pleasurable,'" is the way the American premier states his own case.

Dr. Cabot has rightly said, "He that has lost the play-spirit is beginning to die." And may we not add, and when the sense of humor that is aligned with it is gone, no one is any more thoroughly alive.

Ask the heads of the lunacy commission. The asylums are filled with people who have forgotten how to play. It is a proved fact that where people play there is an ab- sence of patronage for the courts, jails and reformatories.

Two little Italian children were attempt- ing to imitate their first English letters. They were copying onto a rough greasy wall what they saw before them. This is what they wrote, "Keep off the grass!" What an introduction to the New World.

renews the blood with oxygen and opens the pores of the skin. It stimulates the en- tire system. The mind and the body as one respond to its rejuvenating influence. Play is used today in sanatoriums as a the- rapeutic agent to restore health. Play is self-expression. Expression is life; sup- pression is death. Play develops alertness, initiative, the spirit of co-operation, sin- cerity, optimism, a knowledge of human nature, good-will and democracy.

Big business in America is beginning to realize these things. There is a firm in Battle Creek one department of which has an office force of thirty young women. In seeking to prove or disprove the value of the play-spirit they established a twice a day period. When the bell sounded at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. every clerk left the building and went out into the open air. There for fifteen minutes they played games, such as volley ball, tag and races. Six months later strength tests were made and compared with tests made at the start. These tests showed an average gain of 300 foot pounds. Furthermore absence each month due to ill- ness was reduced 75 per cent. The foreman of the department was so well pleased and the general efficiency was so much in- creased that the plan was recommended for other departments.

All Manner of Athletic Sports are Valuable.

M ANY institutions are putting in tennis courts, swimming tanks, and gymna- siums as places where the play-spirit can be cultivated. They are doing this as a busi- ness proposition, because it pays in produc- tion.

But there are other ways to catch this spirit. Baseball games are splendid but we cannot all take part, nor can we all watch them. Basketball, football, tennis and simi- lar games have their places, but they lose their great value as health-giving, re- creating influences when they develop into mere contests and a determination to win so strong that all good fellowship is lost.

What a fine thing when families play to- gether. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and neighbors get together in the home or playground, or out together in the woods of the park. Discordant elements and friction disappear and in their place enter good fel- lowship and sociability.

A home without play is a home without happiness. A happy home is one where children have full opportunity to indulge their inborn love of fun and where mother and dad always are ready to join in the games. What splendid homes such places are! People shamelessly angle for invita- tions to join such companies.

There is a home in a little town in Cali- fornia with three grown sons, who, ha! they said, rafts of nice girls as friends; and what a treat it was to drop in for an hour or so.

The parents were sociable, or better yet, lovable, and it was a rare thing not to meet other visitors. The mother's work was done. The father left the office at the works. They both wanted change, pleasure, and play, as much as the family, and they had it, and so could all parents if they could en- ter into the natural feelings of their chil- dren.

If we have forgotten how to play let's have ourselves adopted into a family of healthful growing children, and there cultivate as- siduously the spirit of play.

Wholesome Fun is Counterirritant For All Troubles.

GET our week-end joy and fun by exer- cise and pleasure that recreate the body rather than debilitate. Let us preach the gospel of expression rather than repres- sion. If our friends and acquaintances in the office, shop and factory have indulged themselves in wrong pleasures, cheap dances or evil games let us not make the mistake of offering them a programme of "don't." Invite them for a game of tennis, a hike across the valley or down the long road, a row on the lake or a game of "catch"—anything with the joy of good, clean, wholesome play-spirit within it.

It was Herbert Hoover, an apostle of sys- tem and director of the supreme war coun- cil, that said a few days ago after reaching his California home, that he "didn't want to be disturbed by requests for lectures, opinions, political arguments or any of these things for he was busy making up lost time, cultivating the friendship of his healthy, husky, growing boys and girls and playing with them."

Come back to the shrewd doctor's diag- nosis: With the play-spirit imbuing America today the dangers of reconstruction will fade out and vanish. Employers who have taken time for wholesome recreation will understand human nature better, they will have a keener sense of justice. For with Byron: "In play there are two pleasures for your choosing. The one is winning and the other losing."

They will understand better how to meet that delegation of labor in the morning, and understand the justice of the requests.

And the spirit of play is needed by labor also. Let the worker enter the shop or office fresh from the generous amusements of the home and neighboring friends and families and he will have the mental alertness, initi- ative, sincerity and democracy that will help meet the high cost of living. Shakes- peare said, "No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en."

Let someone start the fashion of having a play-party. The men wear their older clothes, and the women a farmerette cos- tume or something that will allow a reason- able amount of physical activity. Then in- stead of dancing, gossip, and bridge, have a good romp, inviting the children to join. Tugs of war, volley ball, three-deep, even drop the handkerchief—anything, in fact, which will develop the spirit of play and physical activity.

When the people play they will instinc- tively leave to perish the unclean places that profiteer on humanity and produce dis- sipation. The money will be saved; produc- tion will increase from greater efficiency, and best of all we will enjoy life more for we will be better men and women, better fathers and mothers and better church workers.

Let's play!

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March 14, 1914



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operation was pronounced a failure, as there seemed to be no change in the number of typhoid germs said to be present.
With the "carrier" theory and other military training to go with it, provided it included compulsory medical treatment, they could operate on anybody while in training. If we are to have universal military training at all let us have medical freedom along with it.
Such methods are not likely to popularize army service, or compulsory military training. Under this condemnable system, every American boy, on reaching 18 years of age, would be forced to enter a big army clinic and be liable to any absurd and harmful experimental operations, or mutilations, that might be suggested or recommended by a medical "authority" or the sufferer's own mind. It has made it infinitely worse.
Instead it has made it infinitely worse.
that it might improve the deaf mute's voice, they have cut out tonsils, with the hope and many cases where the privilege of drilling, swimming and a medical atmosphere, with all the attend- ing education of the deaf more and more aided by medical men. They are placing these oral propagandists are constantly free from along with it.
"As you may quite naturally suspect, are all mercilessly fitted to the method. nation is made among the children. They ing deaf children. Absolutely no discri- the narrow, arduous oral method in teach- ing for many schools to use other than sale of pure oral laws, which makes it in- even go to legislation to influence the practice and practice. These propagandists

CARE OF THE BODY

CONDUCTED BY HARRY ELLINGTON BROOK, N. D.

"Civilization"
WHAT is this we call "civilization?" A writer has said: The trouble of civilization is that we are only civil; we do not love one another. We are too busy. That is true.
We not only submit to the physical trammels of living in rabbit warrens, and dodging devil wagons, and to social burdens and hypocracies, but we make sumptuary laws, further to enchain us. And are we really pleased with this condition? Sometimes we think we are, but most of the time we are fooling ourselves.
Lecky, the historian says: "If we put the condition of absolutely savage life out of our calculation, it is probable that a highly developed civilization, while it raises the average of well-being, is accomplished by more extreme misery and acute suffering than the simpler stages that preceded it."
We have heard much of late about the "simple life." Really it is about time. Not long ago T. P. O'Connor had an article in the New York Independent, in which he asserted that the next movement in the world of spiritual and moral reform will be the gospel of simple life. He said: "We seem in some respects to have reached the stage in our habits and morals which was reached by Rome, before the final decadence. Luxury has increased to a gigantic extent; luxury has brought in its train looseness of morals, and also some vulgarity of manners, and every day it is becoming more difficult for people of ordinary means to keep up with the expensive life now so common."
To this I may add that we all make of ourselves voluntary slaves to custom, and to things that really are not necessary. The tendency is constantly to more work and worry. The "Song of the Shirt" led to the invention of the sewing machine, with the hope that women might be emancipated from the bondage of the needle. What has been the result? The sewing machine has increased the number of tucks and ruffles, and the number of changes of outer and undergarments. We make more goods than the people can afford to buy, in normal times, and then we go to war to open foreign markets."
This is an age of restlessness—of running around, often without any particular object. People do not care to sit and think, or to admire the beauties of nature. They are miserable if left alone with their own thoughts, even for half an hour. As a consequence, we find nervous diseases of all kinds, and insanity increasing at a most alarming rate.
The savage and horrible world war has torn the mask from what we are pleased to call "western civilization." Orientals may well look upon occidentals with astonishment and disdain.
The mistake we have made has been in supposing that civilization is created by such material things as electric cars, skyscrapers and factories. We may have all these, and many other "modern improvements," yet be cave men, beneath a thin veneer. We have neglected the spiritual, in our worship of the material. The fierce struggle for commercial advantage naturally and inevitably leads to war.
Twenty-five centuries ago, before the poison of wealth crept in, Greece and Rome were, in several ways, more truly civilized than are the United States and Europe today. The victor in the national games was then proud of his laurel wreath. Today he sneers at anything less than a fortune in dollars. Politicians we have a plenty, but statesmen are rare. As Macaulay has written:
"Then none was for a party.
"Then all were for the State;
"Then the great man helped the poor;
"And the poor man loved the great;
"Then lands were fairly partitioned;
"Then spoils were fairly sold;
"The Romans were like brothers
"In the brave days of old."
We are in the habit of commiserating those we call "savages." When one comes to think about it, much of this pity is thrown away. Civilization has its advantages, but it also has its drawbacks, and not the least of these is a system that makes it necessary for young people, who should be enjoying the springtime of life, to work in close confinement, during long hours, often in ill-ventilated premises.
The Arab suffers from homesickness, when he is taken away from his wide, dreary, burning wastes of sand. If there is any race of people that might be ex-

pected to appreciate the advantages of civilization it is the Eskimo, who inhabit the ice-bound regions near the pole. Yet only recently a dispatch from New York told how an Eskimo boy had left his "happy home" in New York, leaving behind him a letter in which he said, in part: "Never mind where I am; I am just working north. I am homesick and disgusted. My own people are more human and kind, and I am going home. Your civilization has done nothing but harm for me and my people."
Fifty years ago, insanity in Japan was very rare. Thirty years ago, it began to increase, and after the Chinese-Japanese war there was a further increase. The increase was even more marked after the war with Russia. The director of a hospital for the insane at Tokio was recently quoted as saying: "I believe that as civilization advances in Japan, insanity becomes more common, due to the struggle for existence."
In the South Sea Islands the natives are of magnificent physique. Since they have begun to abandon their simple dietaries of fruits and coconuts, eating the white man's food, wearing clothes, living in houses and becoming infected with the vices of civilization, they are rapidly dying out.
I will inflict one more quotation upon you: It is from the pen of Prof. D. W. Foerster: "One day we shall come to ourselves and ask: What is the object of all this perpetual strain, all this restless activity; what is the ultimate aim of this soul-destroying haste and competition? Is it so important that men should travel more and more rapidly from Petrograd to Paris, or that one nation should outdo another in the manufacture of the best motor cars? All deeper life, all sacred peace and solemnity, all humanity's higher goods, all quiet love are sacrificed to the insatiable demands of our ever-increasing material needs. Every section of society is compelled to join in this acceleration of life and this restless multiplication of needs."
To this I add: What we need is a spiritual awakening, a revival of interest in things higher and more worth while than the muckraking of dross, a realization of the fact that human life and happiness are worth more than property, a little of the high thinking and simple living that animated those who established this great nation.
We are all more or less victims of a false system, that forces us to work overtime, for things that are not necessary, or worth while.
Wonderful!
FOLLOWING is from "Physiological Abstracts" a medical publication:
"Three dogs fed on the same diet with the addition of 2 to 3 per cent. 'Orypan' a commercial vitamin, lived for three to six months and retained their desire for food for a much longer period."
Even the ultra-ethical Journal of the American Medical Association is impelled to remark on this as follows:
"With the present high cost of foodstuffs, one may question the wisdom of taking anything that will prolong the desire for food after death. Nevertheless, this chemico-physiologic achievement evokes one's admiration. Science, is, indeed, wonderful!"
Sordid Business.
ALL "colds"—which are fevers—are now officially reported as influenza. This was recently admitted in the Journal of the American Medical Association.
Influenza and gripe are severe forms of cold, that are common every winter. When atmospheric conditions are favorable they sometimes assume epidemic form. They are not contagious or infectious. When many get seasick at the same time, we do not say they "caught" it from one another.
Dr. W. H. Church, one of the foremost physicians of Ottawa, Canada, declares that Chicago and New York have no influenza at all. In an Associated Press dispatch, published in The Times, he is quoted as saying:
"The cases reported so faithfully from day to day in New York and Chicago in such numbers are nothing more nor less than gripe. The symptoms are no different and the death rate no higher than of the old and more familiar affliction."
A "cold" in whatever form, is an effort of nature to expel from the blood waste matter that has accumulated through long over-

eating of mucus-forming foods. When this kindly effort of nature is suppressed by feeding or drugging, the patient often gets pneumonia and dies. Properly treated—or not treated at all, except by fasting—no body would die from a cold, or influenza, but would be much better for the house-cleaning.
"Colds" are now influenza, sore throat is diphtheria, chicken pox is small pox—all to increase the importance and revenue of the political doctors. It is a sordid business, causing self-respecting members of the medical fraternity to blush with shame that a noble profession should be so degraded by medical mercenaries.
Rational Education of Deaf Mutes.
FOLLOWING is from Mrs. Alice T. Terry of 1348 Martel avenue, Hollywood, Cal.:
"For a long time I have been reading your highly interesting and instructive articles, anent common sense living, in the Los Angeles Times. Many times I have wanted to write and commend you for your courageous efforts for us—poor, duped, over-civilized beings that we are. You are a man apart from the rest of us in the great—and I believe, successful—fight that you are waging against the gigantic, all-powerful Medical Trust. Oh, yes, the doctors want to be looked up to as absolute authorities when it comes to the subject of our health and physical welfare. How many more people would be freed from the misery of wrong eating, along with the drugging and carving habit; how many more lives would be snatched from untimely graves, if we had more Harry Ellington Brooks!
"I am going to say that I envy you—not your unique position and the honor and success that goes therewith, but your press privileges, without which you could not so effectively proclaim and teach medical fallacies. For I too have a fight to fight; but as my subject—the educational welfare of deaf mute children—is so little known and understood, it seems that the press in general does not want my articles.
"I have been totally deaf ever since I was a little girl 9 years old. You have undoubtedly heard much—alas, too much, perhaps—about the exclusive oral method, speech and lip-reading, for deaf mutes. To you and the uninitiated it may sound well enough. But the prevailing idea that by this method alone deaf children are educated into the highest degree of usefulness is one of the biggest fallacies in the whole educational world.
"Consider first our psychology—that we never hear sound. Especially do children born deaf show no concern for sound. Nor can they appreciate, or ever use to advantage, the unnatural speech that is forced upon them by unsympathizing parents and teachers. We do feel the vibrations of sound, more or less, but it usually gives us only a confused, distorted sense of sound and its meaning. Therefore, it does not teach us to love sound, to the extent that we feel it necessary to sacrifice whatever other gifts we have in years and years of vain attempt to acquire speech, at best an unintelligent speech. You know the 'deaf voice.' You know that our peculiar, un-

pleasant speech is naturally the result of closed ears.
"This popular 'oral method' originated in Germany. And it bears yet the stamp of Prussian tyranny. The manual method, or finger-spelling and easy gestures, on the other hand, is properly the French method. Originally, both methods were used in American schools, which was quite the ideal plan, as it left the choice of speech to the individual, instead of the barbarous way of fitting the child to the method, as they are now doing. Propagandists have gone the length and breadth of the land exploiting the 'miraculous' results of their 'made in Germany' method, with the result that they have grossly misled the people and the press. Since the war they have dropped 'Germany' out of the method, but the thing remains precisely the same in es-

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RACKS.

stranger enter the room. Then he turned as I saw, not my friend, but an entire new person. I only hope you will kindly excuse my awkward stupidity when you read in her Aunt Madge I had discovered a long-aid said in her biography, to think that was my own. I was led, by what this

By Polly's Aid--A Visionary Biography.

BY ELEANOR H. PORTER (Author of "Pollyanna")

The schoolroom was very quiet. The master sat at his desk, wearily leaning his head on his hand, his eyes fixed on a boyish scrawl decorating the blackboard across the room. "This world is all a feeling show for man's delusion given," he read with a mild wonder as to how Bobby Green came to express so pessimistic a doctrine.

World-Famous Writers I Have Met.

BY MAJ. S. H. BYERS.



Julia Ward Howe.

[This is the third and last of the series of articles by Maj. S. H. Byers, who spent seventeen years in the consular service of the United States, being his personal recollections of John Howard Payne, Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Francis P. Smith and Prince Bismarck.—Editor.]

"WHAT!" he exclaimed, "Louise? Don't you know Louise?" In a loud voice he commenced calling through the hall: "Louise, Louise, come here." There was no answer. "Come on, we'll find her," said Mr. Alcott. I followed him out in the yard and around the house, on out to the chicken coop and into the flower garden and buggy shed. Shouts for "Louise" punctuated each new turn. He finally concluded to try the kitchen and, rather reluctantly, I followed him through the back part of the house and we found there a small, plain-looking woman sweeping the kitchen floor. The introduction was as informal as had been the chase over the premises. Broom still in hand, she led us into another room.

Just now I called her plain; she was nothing of the kind. Hers was one of the sweetest faces I ever saw; not beautiful, just sweet. Her kind tone and manner were just what one would expect from the woman who could write "Little Women" and "Little Men." It surprised me to find that she was quite deaf, but that did not detract in the least from the charm of her simple, winning ways.

The room was hung with many pictures and a childish sort of glee seemed to possess her as she explained that all of them had been painted by her sister in Paris. She said to me:

"You have seen galleries; now please look carefully at every one of these pictures and tell me what you think of them."

And so, we went over the room twice, she still hanging onto the broom, as she pointed to and dilated on the sister's work and life. Not for one moment did she seem to realize that it was Louisa Alcott whom I had come to see, not her sister nor the paintings nor the broom, nor anything else in that house; just Louisa Alcott and her distinguished father.

Glancing through the window I saw three boys climbing over the garden fence. Mr. Alcott saw them, also, and proudly nudging my arm, he said: "Look! the three 'Little Men.'"

I thought to myself, "no wonder the name of Louisa Alcott is loved throughout the United States for her books, her kindly ways and speech."

Fame had not Affected Author of "America."

NOTHER of the interesting people whom I met on that Concord visit was the author of our national song, "America," the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith. It was after dark one evening when my friend, Mr. Allen and I halted our one-horse buggy in front of a very plain, two-story frame house in Newton. "Can this poor old building," I thought, "be the only home of the man whose immortal lyric has sounded almost around the world?" and I wondered if the American people would allow this to be his only monument—that would not be like American gratitude.

We rang the doorbell and a young woman opened the door. "It is all dark here in the front of the house, but go right in and I

will bring some matches for a light and find father." She had recognized Mr. Allen's voice and he introduced me. We entered the little room and fumbled around in the dark till Mr. Allen finally lighted a match on his boot and found the gas jet. When the poet's daughter returned with her matches she was astonished to find the room illuminated. Noting her surprise, Mr. Allen laughingly told her there were "spooks" around. Then the author of, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," slowly walked in. He was quite old and gray, but the kindness of his speech and quiet greeting is something to remember; these, and the story that he told me in detail about the writing of his famous song. As Mr. Allen was an old friend, the daughter entertained him, while the song-writer took me to a sofa in a corner. He began by saying: "Sit up close to me, as I am rather deaf."

Gladly I moved nearer and listened. For half an hour he talked of mutual acquaintances and of incidents now far behind. "And the song," I said at last. "Mr. Smith, you have no idea how much I'd like to hear of that."

Surprised that Country Took up His Simple Song.

"ARE you a newspaper man?" he inquired, timidly. "No, indeed," I answered.

"Oh, well," said he, "so many men are on the papers that—and then he commenced again: "It is most strange how the country took up my little verses. I had no idea of the like. It was all just this way: A little Sunday-school where I was teaching, was to have a celebration of some event and they asked me to compose a song for them, something simple that anyone could sing. The time was short and I hardly knew where to begin. I looked over Bradbury's Old Music Collection, famous in its day, and came across the notes of 'God Save the King.' I hummed it over and said to myself: 'that's the thing.' Soon the new song was ready. There was never any pretense that the music was my own."

"I took it down to the Sunday-school; it was sung and liked. You know the rest. I am told that millions sing it now. I have also been told that of the crowds that sing it, not one in fifty can repeat the words correctly, and yet it is so simple."

Mr. Smith had a son living in Iowa, where I resided. He promised that when he visited him he would also come and stay a week with me; but things happened to prevent, and I never again saw the kind, good man.

While going home that night I felt that I had clasped the hand of the one man who had done more to stir patriotism in the hearts of the American people than any other; and to think that he did it with just a simple little song!

Meets Bismarck on His Estate Near Hamburg.

THAT summer, while we were on the Baltic visiting friends, luck came our way when a young girl, a friend of the Prince, offered to take us to see him, adding: "He will do just anything for me."

More than once she had carried flowers and pretty speeches to him. So, one day she, her father and mother and myself and wife set out on a journey to the estate near Hamburg where the Prince lived in retirement. Whole delegations traveled there from all parts of Germany to take his hand and do him homage. The little reception for ourselves was to take place at noon, in the garden at the rear of the castle. Promptly on time we saw the giant-looking man and his two immense Dane dogs coming across the lawn.

Miss W—, equipped with an offering of flowers, went forward to meet him and in a few moments, we were all presented, despite the big dogs who sidled up between us and their master, as if to keep us away from him.

Prince Bismarck took each of us by the hand and, with kindly smiles, commenced talking to us in English. Then, as if embarrassed by the language, begged us to speak in German or French.

"I learned your English at the university and once practiced it for years—but that was long ago," he said, with a reminiscent look.

I had heard so much of "Germany's man of blood and iron," of his austere will, absolute defiance of ways that were not his ways and of his vast power over men, even kings, that I was surprised at his gentleness of manner and even humorous tones. He talked about his two great dogs that were his constant companions, indoors and out, even at his meals and work, they were by his side. He spoke to our girl-companion about her school and music (she was even then almost noted as a pianist) and he said that some day she must come and play for him.

To the rest of us, his remarks were only desultory; about the crowds of people that honored him with their visits, his rather distantly located home—the estate was in a wilderness of pines, and had been presented to him by a grateful people. A delegation of them was waiting for him up at the chateau, even then.

Room Where Keats Died Becomes Business Office.

MY OFFICE had once been in the very room where Keats, the poet, died, possibly of a broken heart. Story's recollections of the poetry, the romance of Rome, even as connected with Keats and Shelley, were a delight to hear. But Rome was full of American artists then.

Men like Rogers and Greenough, Tilton, Ezekiel, Freeman, Vedder—and almost a hundred others of distinction, gave old Rome, in some of its corners, the air of being America's center of art.

For a society woman to get one of the artistic notables to a reception was always a social victory. Story, perhaps, was the most desired of all.

But for me, now, the wheel of fortune was turning around, even backward, so to speak; luck had changed. Politics at home put a new man in the White House and a new Consul at the Eternal City. Whatever I might see of "lions" at home, I was about through seeing them abroad. Yet there was one more, the greatest of all, Prince Bismarck had been the most powerful man in Europe, but the haughty and conceited one who came to the German throne deliberately threw him overboard from the Ship of State; and yet, Bismarck in retirement, was greater than a king.

Retains His Popularity After Kaiser Deposed Him.

THERE must have been some tremendous attraction and power about this private citizen who not only kept the attention of the world upon himself, but whose smallest word or opinion was eagerly watched for by all Germany. At that period Bismarck was greater than the Kaiser, who had, apparently out of pure jealousy, so unceremoniously deposed him. There was no room for two Kaisers, and if the one was there by in-



*My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet Land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing*



John Howard Payne

heritance, the other stood above him by reason of amazing political ability.

The best cartoon I ever saw was that of a large ship in a storm at sea. On the top-most deck stood the little Kaiser dropping the giant figure of Bismarck overboard.

Many times during the late world's catastrophe I have thought had Bismarck only been at the helm Germany would never have been in the depths where she is today. His foresight and wisdom would have saved her.

In appearance, Bismarck was about the largest man I ever saw. His height was over six feet and he must have weighed 250 pounds. With his enormous head, striking features and burning eyes, he looked the great man that he was. Plainly attired, he carried a cane and wore an enormous black felt hat, much like those the cowboys wear on the desert.

Naturally, our talk was not very long. At last he said: "My wife is waiting breakfast for me and I must say good morning." He patted his dogs with his cane, shook hands with our girl cicerone, while thanking her again for her flowers, then, with a sweep of his big sombrero to the rest of us, started up the lawn and was soon out of sight. But we had seen and spoken to the man that Europe called, at that moment, "the greatest man in the world."

Julia Ward Howe, Simple, Sweet and Dignified.

HORTLY after this I met the author of another American lyric, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," that, to this day, stirs the hearts of many people. Its author came to the town in which I lived, to lecture, and the committee asked me to help to entertain her, as was the custom in those days. I was very proud of the honor as Julia Ward Howe was a very distinguished woman. But, to this day I hardly like to think of the small and really amusing way in which I carried out my part of the programme. I only tell it to show the kind heart and great adaptability of the woman to all surroundings. Our house had few of the luxuries that she had been accustomed to. Our streets were unpaved and muddy, the sky cloudy and there was absolutely little worth seeing in the whole town. I hardly knew what to do to entertain her. My guest looked out of doors after a little while and saw my horse and buggy and then, to my surprise, she said: "Do you know, I'd like to take a ride around this town; it must be very interesting." I replied: "There is little, I fear, of interest, but I will get a livery rig in no time." "But," she exclaimed, "isn't that your horse and buggy hitched to the tree, out there?"

Drives all Over Town in One-Horse Shag.

THE outfit was a little shabby and it embarrassed me to admit the proprietorship, but when I did so, she announced: "Well, then, we are going in that—come on, let's see things!" She had her way, and soon the handsome woman of 60, in her silk dress, was climbing over the muddy wheels of my buggy to take a ride. Poor Billy, our little gray, had about all he could

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOURTEEN.)

Established 1888
214-216 So. Bdwy.
INCORPORATED
Children's Shoe Store

"What was it you think I lost?" asked the genial high-class Mexican, whose polished manners were reminiscent of a Spanish grandee, from whom, indeed, his forbears had sprung. "I assure you I have missed nothing."

"Then, it's mine," asserted Dan. "It's mine, anyway, because I bought the bag of cherries and it was in the bag. And I nearly cracked my teeth on it, thinking it was a cherry. Here it is!" And he pulled out the glass eye.

Gonzalez gasped. "Se me alegro, el corazon!" he exclaimed joyously, and turned and shouted into the store: "Bella! Bella! It is here! A senior has it! The eye! The eye!"

Mrs. Gonzalez came out on the run, wringing her cheaply-bejeweled hands excitedly. But to her dismay, Dan turned and started to walk away. Gonzalez seized him by the arm.

"Eh, what!" he cried vehemently. "You give that here; that glass eye!"

"Not on your life," said Dan gruffly, shaking his arm free. "It belongs to me. You said you hadn't lost nothin', and findin' is keepin' where I come from!" He looked aggressively at the proprietor, and then, seeing the evident distress on his face and on that of his wife, he modified his expression. "Of course, if you're so terribly set on havin' a glass eye, p'raps you'd like to buy it?"

The grocer and his wife exchanged a rapid glance. She nodded.

"Sure," said Gonzalez. "I wouldn't mind. What you think it worth?"

"Worth?" returned Kane, critically looking at the object of discussion. "Oh, I guess I know about what it's worth. But you wouldn't pay that for no glass eye. This one's imported; anyone can see that. Yes, it's imported, all right."

"Yes, but what is it worth?" queried Mrs. Gonzalez anxiously.

"About \$500 to anyone who wanted it bad enough," said Dan. "This is a French eye, and you know how popular they must be right now. But I haven't the time to peddle it about, so if you like to have it, I'll let it go for \$100. It's worth that to any blind man."

Mr. Carlos Gonzalez looked at his wife. A hundred dollars is a lot of money, and a glass eye was of no use to them. Still, the other young man had offered two hundred for its recovery and had promised to return at 5 o'clock. They looked at Dan, and he appeared to be indifferent as to whether they accepted his terms or not. He was evidently speaking the truth about the intrinsic value of the bauble, and could easily find a purchaser elsewhere. Mrs. Gonzalez came to the conclusion that it was worth taking a chance, and said so.

"Go on, Carlos," she said. "Give him the hundred dollars. It's a good French eye, like he says. I can see that and I ain't no judge."

It was plainly evident that she spoke the truth, for no judge of glass eyes would have so willingly opened a safe and extracted a hundred dollar bill and exchanged it so rapidly for the obviously cheap object that Dan Croly was fingering. In a few minutes the bargain was struck and Dan was on his way rejoicing; whilst the good, hard-working couple started to wait patiently for the hands of the store clock to revolve to five.

As Dan turned the corner of Fifth street he was astonished to find Ethel waiting at the corner, with their two suit cases on the pavement beside her. She seized on him immediately and gave a gurgle of delight when he took from his pocket and exhibited the \$100 bill.

It took her fully half an hour, standing heatedly arguing at the street corner, to convince Dan Croly that there was only one course for them to follow. Their destiny lay in their own hands, and she was fully determined that Miss Marcia Delorme should not be mixed up in it. Their way plainly lay to San Francisco, where vaudeville bookings were plentiful. Their act, she argued, was equally strong without Frank Kane, and was he not trying to double-cross them, anyway, by insisting on forcing Marcia on them against their wishes? Dan, at last, was persuaded that their only salvation lay in flight, and going to the curb, they started to wait patiently for a car to convey them to the Southern Pacific depot.

In the meantime, Kane had telephoned to the studio and had, luckily, managed to catch the girl he loved as she was on the point of leaving, her work finished for the day.

"Oh, Frank!" she chortled joyfully over the phone. "I've got grand news for you! I'm coming right into Los Angeles this minute in my car. It's a new one, dad bought me. A beauty, and I've learned to drive it."

Frank hung up, wondering what the important news could be, and also at the information that Marcia had secured to and secured an automobile. Her father must evidently be a man of wealth, and that did not augur well for the chance of her accepting his offer to join their vaudeville team. However, he would know more when he met her. He hurried back to the lodging-house to await Dan's return from the grocery store.

A surprise greeted him on entering Ethel's room. The room was empty and had all the appearance of being hurriedly vacated. The suit cases and everything else belonging to her and Dan was gone! What could have happened? However, he had to meet Marcia first, and then he would have to locate his partners. It was certainly proving to be a day of incident!

He walked briskly to Fifth street and Broadway, for he could not afford a nickel for car fare. He was absolutely without a cent. He reached there in time, however, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing Marcia Delorme, bewitchingly dressed, with her glorious hair tucked under a violet toque, in a fair-sized roadster that must have cost at least \$2000. She saw him at once, and whirling to the curb, soon had him seated beside her.

"And now, Frank, for the great news!" she began, after they had exchanged greetings and had voiced his approval of the roadster. "One of our chief comedians has just been drafted into the army, and you're to take his place. I spoke to them about you this morning and showed him your photograph, and he said he is willing to give you a chance. He'll start you on \$75 a week and I'm to play opposite you. Isn't that just dandy? I felt like hugging the manager to death!"

Whatever reply Frank would have made was choked in utterance, for the roadster at that moment dashed around the corner of Main street, and there, in the street, in the act of boarding a street car, heading towards the Southern Pacific depot, were Ethel Delmas and Dan Croly, each burdened with a suit case!

Instantly he divined their treachery, but before he could call out, to stop them, Marcia had whirled her machine to the far side of the street and was breaking further news to him.

"I'm taking you to meet ma and dad," she announced, laying a small hand lovingly on his arm. "Of course you understand that Delorme is only my stage name. My real name is —" The roadster slid to the curb and stopped with a jerk, right in front of a grocery store; — is Marcia Gonzalez!"

The clock in the store was striking five. But why dwell on a painful scene? Marcia insisted, of course, that Dan Croly was the sole culprit, and at her urging, they all climbed into the automobile and dashed hurriedly to the Southern Pacific depot. They might yet be in time!

They were. But only just. The bell was ringing for the San Francisco train to start, and Ethel Delmas was waiting at the gate with the two suit cases. Dan was at the ticket window, with the \$100 bill in his hand, waiting for an old lady to vacate the window. Frank, dashing up behind him, made a deft grab and secured the bill. With a yell of alarm, Dan turned, and found confronting him the deluded proprietors of the grocery store and Frank and Marcia! Ethel had quickly joined the group.

Mr. Gonzalez was for immediately summoning a policeman, but on Frank restoring the \$100 bill to him, and Marcia pleading that his and her mother's part in the transaction would lay them open to ridicule if the case was pressed to the police court, he decided to let the culprit go free.

Frank promptly advised his late vaudeville partners to, "Beat it, and to try and get extra work in the movies;" with further advice from Marcia that their time would be only wasted in applying at a certain studio.

On returning to the grocery store, Mrs. Gonzalez secured the glass eye from the safe, studied it for about the twentieth time, looking from it to Frank's optics, which were bent lovingly on Marcia. She turned to her husband.

"Ain't I a fool, Carlos?" she said, holding up the cause of all the trouble. "Look! This glass eye is brown, and his is blue ones!"

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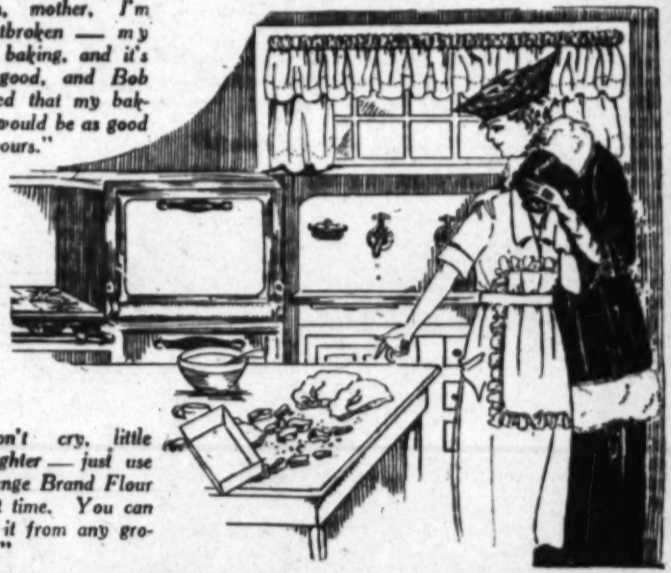
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World-Famous Writers I Have Met.

BY MAI S. H. BYERS

By Polly's Aid—A Visionary Biography.

BY ELEANOR H. PORTER (Author of "Pollyanna.")

THE schoolroom was very quiet. The master sat at the desk, wearily leaning his head on his hand, his eyes fixed on a boyish scrawl decorating the blackboard across the room.

"This world is all a fleeting show for man's delusion given," he read with a mild wonder as to how Bobby Green chanced to express so pessimistic a doctrine.

The misquotation, as it stood, was certainly in said accord with his own ideas, but that was no reason why the children should learn the truth thus early in life. He could remember a time in his own past existence when he believed quite the opposite of this dreary sentiment, but that was before she came into his life, or rather—it was before she went out of his life. Unconsciously he heaved a sigh, and equally unconsciously, Polly on the front seat, echoed it.

Scott Fairfield was the new master of the district school at the Corners, and had the name of being a "powerful hand for grammar and composition," but today he had outdone himself. After a lengthy and painstaking explanation of the word "biography" he had startled the children by requesting each to write the biography of some friend or relative, and it was with many laborious sharpenings of pencils and much rattling of paper that the youthful writers had begun their work.

As closing time drew near, Polly's sigh was echoed in all directions, and the abstracted gaze and fiercely bitten pencils of the discouraged biographers plainly testified that more time was needed for their unaccustomed task; so it was with the assurance that they could complete their work in the morning, that Fairfield sent them home at 4 o'clock.

Polly Dean walked down the street in a brown study. She had listened faithfully to all the master had said—that is, as faithfully as she could when all the time Tommy Brown across the aisle was drawing on his slate those queer-looking pictures for her especial benefit—but now she was not quite sure that she knew what "biography" meant.

At the Dean's supper table that night, during a momentary lull in the conversation, came Polly's opportunity.

"Mama, what's a biography?"

"Bless the child—what is she up to now?" exclaimed Mrs. Dean in gentle surprise.

"It's writing a whole lot of nice things about somebody—praising him way up to the skies, when it isn't true at all!" snapped Aunt Madge, who had just been reading the eulogy of a man she cordially disliked.

"It's telling of everything a person did do, and a few things he didn't," declared brother Ned, with a shrug of his shoulders.

"My dear, it's a full account of one's life, which one would never recognize as one's own," said her father, as he pushed back his chair, and in the general laugh that followed, Polly slipped away.

The biographies were to be read on Friday afternoon. When the appointed time arrived, the youthful authors betrayed some excitement and nervousness as they rose one after another to offer their contributions. The master looked down very kindly at Polly's flushed cheeks and shining eyes, but he started slightly as she announced in a shrill treble:

"The Biography of My Aunt Madge."

"This beautiful lady was born, oh, I don't know how many years ago, but ever so many—much as twenty, maybe. She isn't dead yet, so I don't know when she died. She is tall and slim, and has got a lot of shiny gold hair pulled way up on top of her head, and she is the prettiest lady I ever saw. I love her very, very much. She is never cross, and never says 'run away.' I don't know anybody else who don't say 'run away' sometimes. But this beautiful lady is very sad. Sometimes when I look at her I want to cry, but I don't know why, so I don't. Once upon a time she had a lover. I know this because she has got his picture upstairs in her room. I don't think he is as pretty as she is, and I told her so one day. She looked awful funny, and took the picture away quick. He looks a little like my teacher, only my teacher has got whiskers, and he hasn't. This lovely lady has not been here very long, but I wish she would stay forever. That is all I know about her."

"POLLY ANN DEAN."

Scott Fairfield's face was white and his voice was very low and husky as he called on Tommy Brown for the next biography.

When Polly started for home that night she found the master beside her.



"May I walk with you, dear?" he asked, with a wonderfully sweet smile.

Polly was raised at once to the seventh heaven of delight. She blushed and hung her head, but she looked sideways out of her eyes to see if Mary Ellen and Susie were watching—the master was not wont to be so gracious.

"Do you think your Aunt Madge is at home tonight?" questioned Fairfield again, with a strange diffidence.

Polly nodded.

"Perhaps you will take me to see her," he suggested almost deferentially, and then he was strangely silent.

Polly trotted happily along, vainly trying to bring her short steps to the long strides of the preoccupied man at her side. Now and then she stole an upward glance at his face, and once she found him smiling.

"It must be Madge," he was thinking. "It is just like her own proud self to make no sign." Pride? What was pride worth, anyhow? He was sure he would throw his to the winds. He would humble himself, too—way in the dust. Madge was worth it—the dear girl! Misunderstanding? Bah!—away with the whole thing! He had found her at last—Madge.

His blood was coursing madly through his veins and he was tingling to his finger tips when Polly opened the gate before a pretty white cottage, but he contrived to walk with proper sedateness behind his small guide, who was fairly quivering with the delightful importance of the occasion. He was pacing nervously up and down the parlor when Polly disappeared in quest of Aunt Madge.

"Teacher wants you!" exclaimed the child as she burst unceremoniously into her aunt's room, a minute later.

"Wants me?" queried the mystified young woman, with a fleeting memory of the dread import of those words in the long ago after some schoolgirl prank. "Me, did you say, dear? It must be your mother, Polly."—In sudden sternness—"Is it possible that you have been up to mischief?"

Polly shook her head with decision.

"No, not the slightest bit. He said he wanted my Aunt Madge," asserted the small girl, excitedly.

With a furtive glance into the mirror, and a hasty touch here and there, Aunt Madge allowed herself to be escorted to the parlor.

Scott Fairfield started quickly forward as the door opened, but his impassioned "Madge" died on his lips, and his outstretched hand dropped to his side. Polly was leading a small, dark-haired, bright-eyed woman up to him and saying—"this is my Aunt Madge, Mr. Fairfield."

Every vestige of self-possession left the master of the village school and he stumbled and blundered in hopeless fashion, while his face went from white to red, and red to white.

"I—er—oh—there is some mistake—er, I'm delighted, I'm sure—" then to Polly with wrathful recklessness—"Why, child, you said she was tall and—" he stopped short with a sudden realization of the vivid color that was staining scarlet the face of the pretty little woman at his side.

"Evidently my niece has been favoring you with my personal description—and the reality disappoints you," she began frigidly, but with the suggestion of a twinkle in her eyes—there was something wonderfully ludicrous in the picture of confusion before her.

The poor man opened his mouth to speak, but Polly came to his rescue.

"Papa said you wouldn't recognize it!" said she, gleefully.

"Recognize what?" questioned Aunt Madge, turning to Polly in surprise.

"Your biography, of course, and you said it was praising 'em way to the skies when it wasn't true, too!"

Aunt Madge colored and bit her lip, and the ghost of a smile flickered for an instant across the distressed face of the man; then he gathered all his scattered wits and made a mighty effort.

"I sincerely beg your pardon. The fault

was my own. I was led, by what this little maid said in her biography, to think that in her Aunt Madge I had discovered a long-lost friend. I only hope you will kindly excuse my awkward stupidity when you realize how great must have been my surprise as I saw, not my friend, but an entire stranger enter the room." Then he turned to Polly with a faint smile, but a deep pain far down in his eyes. "I fear, my dear, that my meaning was not quite clear to you about the biography. I did not intend that you should imagine it all."

"I didn't!" asserted Polly stoutly. "I was telling all the time about a beautiful lady that I love very dearly, and it's all true, every bit to a word. It's Miss Weston, over at Cousin Mabel's. I just wrote about her for Aunt Madge's biography—that's all," added Polly with a sob in her voice.

"She means Madge Weston who is visiting my brother's family across the street; the young lady has suddenly become Polly's idol," explained Aunt Madge hastily, marveling at the great light which transformed the face of the man before her, as the name passed her lips.

Five minutes later, he had mingled hasty adieus and apologies, and had turned quick steps toward the house across the way.

Aunt Madge, with a sympathetic little thrill for that other woman's coming joy, saw through the window the door of the opposite house open and close on Fairfield's stalwart form; then Polly was surprised with a spasmodic hug and a fervent kiss from her usually undemonstrative auntie.

The next morning Bobby Green's scrawl on the blackboard had disappeared, and in its place, in the master's bold handwriting, was:

Life, believe, is not a dream
So dark as sages say;
Oft a little morning rain
Foretells a pleasant day.
(Copyright 1926, Wildman Magazine News Service.)

THE MULE AND THE BEAR.

Edwin Tarver.

IN a trip over the Sierra Nevada's I took with him not only his favorite horse, but a mule named Dick. Dick was a large, iron-gray mule of the pack variety, and had more than once made the trip.

On the second day in the mountains the owner tethered Dick to a tree, allowing him about twenty feet range where there was good feed, and then took a seat on a fallen tree not far away to eat his own lunch. He had finished his meal and was half dozing, when suddenly the mule reared and snorted loudly. His owner sprang to his feet and looked about.

Not ten feet off stood a huge grizzly, evidently with designs on the owner of the mule. That individual rushed for the nearest tree, and made good time in climbing it. He was safe for the nonce; but how about the mule? How could Dick, tethered as he was, defend himself?

To his owner's surprise, Dick dropped his head after a moment, and resumed feeding, as if oblivious of the grizzly's proximity. As for the bear, he stood still for several minutes, his eyes wandering from the man in the tree to Dick. The mule's composed demeanor evidently puzzled him.

By and by the grizzly started to make a circuit of the tree to which the mule was tethered. Dick continued to nibble grass; but kept an eye on the enemy's movements. The bear emitted a series of deep growls;

then opened his great mouth and disclosed two rows of ugly teeth.

Slowly the great creature advanced upon the mule. Dick continued to graze, his back toward the bear. Nearer came the grizzly, and still nearer. The mule stopped feeding. From his perch the man watched the scene with breathless interest. He felt sorry for his mule.

Finally the bear stopped, rose on his hind quarters and prepared to strike. At that moment the mule, at whose stupidity his owner had wondered, sprang forward, and the grizzly's paws struck empty air.

Then the man in the tree saw a gray form double itself into a ball and bound upward. It was the mule's turn! Out of that ball flew two iron-shod hoofs, which shot back and forth with the regularity of piston-rod, with a thump, thump, thump against the body of the grizzly, which was completely off its guard.

He was hit all over, on his head, on his shoulder, on his side, on his back, by those pile-driving hind feet. He fell in one direction, then in another, seeming utterly unable to get away; and when Dick stopped kicking the breath of life was gone from the bear's body.

The mule had not a hair harmed, apparently, and after resting a bit returned quietly to his feeding.

from the most unexpected places, much as the magicians extract coins from the hats handed in by members of an audience.

Eventually the numismatists recovered nearly all of their property, and the Greek went to prison for five years.

LURE OF THE WEST.

Snow-capped peaks are lifting
Mighty heads in peace,
White clouds lightly drifting
Bid our fear to cease.

Out beyond the mountains
Rainbow-hued the sky,
Rainbow-hued the fountains—
Ocean-spray dashed high!

Oh, the West Wind calls me:
"Come and follow me,
For the West enthalls me
With its majesty!"

Now at last I'm going:
Where the lure is—
Where West Winds are blowing—
California!

BEULAH VICK BICKLEY.

Rare Coin Robbery.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR.)

was wanted for stealing valuable paintings from the Archeological Museum of Geneva. It was evident that he was no common thief. He was a classical rascal. Just at this time the detective learned that Raftopoulos was preparing to leave Paris. He found out his destination and the station from whence he expected to take his departure and he made his arrangements accordingly. When the Greek entered the station he discovered quite a delegation awaiting him. One member of it was M. Rollin. The moment that gentleman saw Raftopoulos he identified him as one of the Greeks who had called upon him the week before the robbery.

"Now, my friend," said M. Goron blandly, "we will permit you to show us what you have in your pockets."

The result of the search was amazing. Every one of his pockets was filled with rare coins. The detective plucked them



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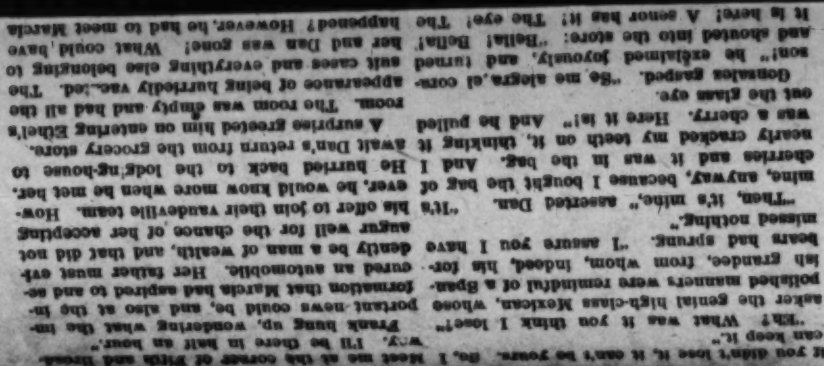
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Some Good Short Stories from Everywhere.

Compiled for The Times Illustrated Magazine.

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SOME boy! said King George recently while speaking of the young Prince of Wales. That epithet, by the way, might also have been applied to the King himself smashed by the machine and six ribs

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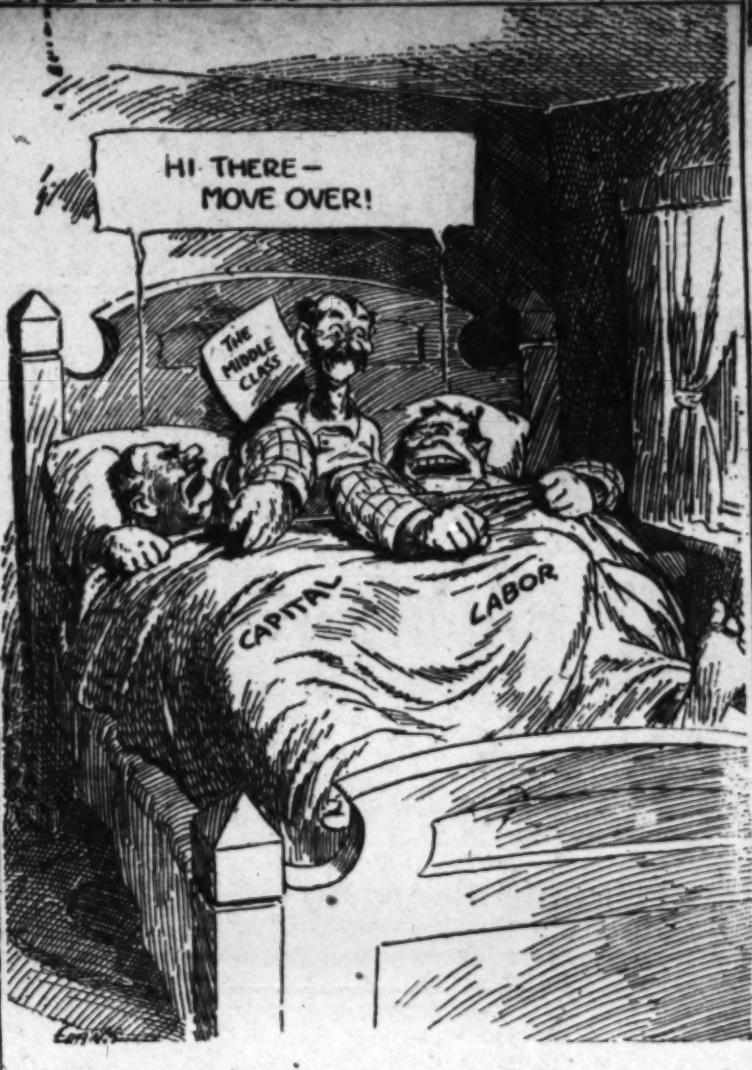
A Scoop.

A Royal Clip.

Profession Ruined.

Noteworthy Cartoons on Current Events.

THE LITTLE GUY THAT OWNS THE BED



Baltimore American.

The war was over. The good ship was riding quietly at anchor in calm, untroubled waters, when SUDDENLY, WITHOUT WARNING—



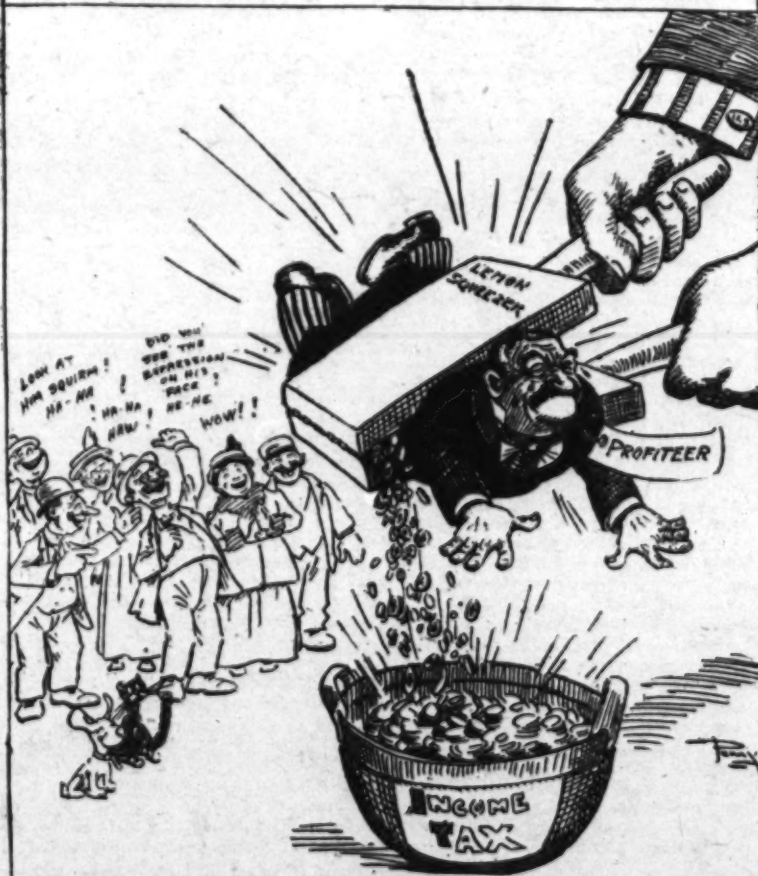
Brooklyn Eagle

SEEMS TO BE AILING A LITTLE



Indianapolis News.

ONE THING ABOUT THE INCOME TAX THAT MOST EVERYBODY WILL ENJOY.



Portland Oregonian.

DEPENDABILITY

In a quality that never varies is the virtue of our coffee, one not to be forgotten if you

had his source of supplies, and, sooner or later, he would undoubtedly consider me one of his necessities. I turned faint and sank down upon a stool.

"Presently I roused myself; something had to be done and done quick. My first impulse was to phone to the Greer ranger for help; but before I got to the phone I turned hot with rage at the sneaking deserter. A wild thought came to me: 'What if I could capture him myself?' I half formulated a plan to do it. But that was not the place to think it out, nor use the phone in furtherance of it. I crammed a blanket, some crackers and a couple of tins of food into a sack, carried it and my rifle out, after opening the door, and then closed the door. It had a wooden latch and a padlock which I never used; but I snapped it in place now; I didn't want any listening in at the phone at that time. I shouldered the sack, took up my rifle and went as quickly as I could back up to the lookout station and by the time I arrived there I had made my plan for the capture of Bill Enders. Just then, in the excitement that I was in, it seemed to be a perfectly easy and sure plan for his capture.

"I called up the supervisor at his home, where he was sure to be after office hours, and asked him to allow my brother George to come over to my station for a day and assist me in some work at the place. He wanted to know what kind of work it was and I told him to please not be so inquisitive; that it was necessary work; work that would be a credit to the Service. He made a few objections and finally granted my request. Listening in, I heard him tell George to report at Mt. Thomas station as early in the morning as was possible for him to arrive there; that I wanted his help for a day. And then I called up George and told him to start at once. He objected. I insisted. He wanted to know why the hurry but I would not tell him. At last he agreed to saddle Split Ear, his best horse, and come on. I cautioned him to leave the animal a mile or more below the cabin and then circle to the east of it and come on up to the lookout station, where he would find me awaiting him.

"Say!" he exclaimed. "Something must be doin' over there! I'm startin', pronto! You'll see me somewhere between 1 and 2 o'clock, and don't you forget it!"

"Soon after nightfall the moon arose an almost full moon. It was almost like day up there on the summit. I could see the seams in the boulders around below me. In the distance the dark forest was here and there tinged with silver; its many lakelets gleamed. I was not afraid; no one could come up toward the station without me seeing him from the moment he would leave the timber. But oh, what a whirl my mind was in about my plan to capture the deserter! Thinking it over now more coolly I had my fears; grave fears; instead of capturing him it was more likely that he would kill or capture my brother and me!

"I opened a can of salmon and ate part of it, and some crackers. And then, after a time, I saw the yellow gleam of a fire down in the still dark canyon of the Little Colorado. I brought my glasses to bear on it and could see more plainly. It was burning right at the edge of a pool in front of the cave and I could not but admire the forethought of the builder of it; he had only to toss the embers into the water and smooth down the sand and not a trace of it would be left. Once I saw the dark outline of the man on my side of the blaze. The fire burned but a short time and went so suddenly out that I knew it had been shoved into the river, sticks, coals and ashes.

"George appeared upon the slope below me sooner than I expected him; he had ridden fast; it was not yet 1 o'clock. I had no need to challenge him as he approached; I knew his peculiar, swinging stride.

"Sis, what's up?" he demanded, as he came into the station. "I told him and he whistled.

"But, how do you know the man is Bill Enders?" he asked. "He may be a lone old trapper camping down there in the canyon."

"Trappers have horses and a tent. They don't wander about on foot, live in dark caves, build fires at night on the shore of a river and then throw them into the water. Nor do they steal food," I answered.

"True! True enough!" he agreed. "He must be Bill Enders! But, sis, how can we capture him? He is sure one lightning gun man!"

"We are going presently down to the

the little hole, and we will make our way into the back and order him to leave my brother. If he fails to obey, if he starts to swing his rifle around at us, why, we must shoot him."

"Jumpin' jackrabbits!" George exclaimed. "Why, sister, do you mean that you've got the sand to make that kind of a play?"

"He is a deserter from your Uncle Cleveland's own company; we've just got to capture him!" I answered.

"Well," he said after a moment of thought, "I don't believe that Bill Enders is the hell-roarer that he is cracked up to be. Some men say that he has never fought fair either with fists or gun; that he has always jumped a weaker man; that he is really a coward. Come on, sis, I'm game for this play if you are!"

"It was about 3 o'clock when we crossed the river down in the canyon, and sneaked up the slope toward the cave. We passed to the west of the small, black entrance hole, then circled and on hands and knees crept down to within two feet of it and lay down flat in the tall grass. We were not close enough to touch the man in the back with our rifles when he should make his appearance. We saw that at the lower edge of the hole the grass had been crushed flat by his comings and goings.

"Well, I pass over the terrible suspense that I was in during the next hour or more; even now I hate to think about it. It was just after daybreak that we heard a deep, hollow cough down in the hole in front of us and a moment later saw the end of a rifle barrel rising from it, then the head and shoulders of its owner. Though his back was to us and his slouch hat was well jammed down upon his head we instantly recognized him: he was Bill Enders! He straightened up, rested both hands out upon the edge of the hole, the rifle still in the grasp of his right hand and raised himself out upon the slope and then just as he got upon his feet George yelled to him: 'Hands up! Drop that gun or we'll plug you!'

"I do not expect ever again to be so excited as I was at that moment, nor do I want to have another such nerve-racking experience. I just couldn't breathe; my heart thumped as though it were tearing me all apart. I expected that had man to turn upon us. I had my rifle aimed at the center of his back, my finger upon the trigger. I was determined to fire if he did show fight! And then—oh, what relief: down clattered his rifle upon the ground and up went his hands as far as he could extend them and plainly we heard him groan: 'Oh, my Gawd! They've got me!' And with that he began slowly to turn about until he saw us—recognized us and instantly made a lightning-like down sweep with his right hand for the six-shooter at his side. And as suddenly arrested the motion and with fingers wide-spread and stiff again held his hands toward the sky, for George's determined expression and steady aim, as he cried, 'Pull it and you die!' were convincing enough that he fully meant what he said.

"Aw, you kids; what you mean by this? Quit your foolin'!" he whined.

"I found my voice: 'We are not fooling,' I told him as I stepped forward and took his pistol from its holster and drew back. I hated to be close to him; he sickened me.

"No! You bet we're not foolin'! You low-down deserter!" cried George. "We're going to turn you over to the law! Hike on ahead of us to the cabin; you know the way well enough, you grub thief! And don't you try to make any break; if you do, right then you die!"

"Aw, come, now, kids," he hoarsely plead, "what I done aint no half offen your heads. You let me go, an' some day I'll do you a good turn; you see 'I don't!'

"As good a 'turn,' no doubt as you did for a certain girl I can mention," I said. He paid no attention to my remark.

"Come! Move on! Pronto!" George again cobbled, and we did move, leaving the captured rifle and pistol there by the cave entrance to be taken up later. Down the slope we went, forded the river and climbed up out of the canyon and soon arrived at the cabin, without a word being spoken on the way. When we went inside, George made Enders sit in a corner and stood watch over him while I telephoned the news of our capture to Springerville and was answered by the supervisor that he would immediately notify the deputy sheriff to come up after the man. A half-hour later he telephoned me that the sheriff was on his way with two men whom he had depu-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIXTEEN.)

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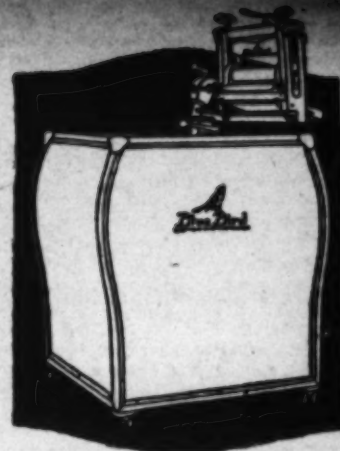
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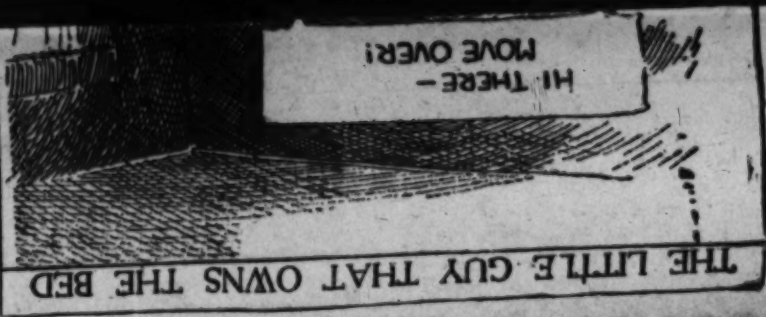
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Some Good Short Stories from Everywhere.

Compiled for The Times Illustrated Magazine.

Profession Ruined.
SOME alleged I.W.W.'s were up before His Honor in Santa Ana the other day. All were given the usual sentences for vagrancy excepting one, who, when his turn came, declared that he had already secured a job and if allowed his liberty would be at work next day.
"So you are not opposed to work any longer?" asked the judge.
"It ain't that," replied the man with evident sincerity, "but since it's come to such a pass that two or three honest loafers can't walk together without being mistaken for an I.W.W. parade, I'm going to work."

Wore the Evidence.
THE Police Court was enlightened the other day by the trial of a negro charged with stealing a suit of clothes from one of his colored brethren.
He vehemently denied the charge and had almost convinced the court of his sincerity when the prosecuting attorney suddenly roared:
"Isn't that Sam Jackson's suit you're wearing right now?"
The prisoner looked down at his clothes in surprise and then exclaimed:
"Wal I 'clare, I thought ah had on mah ovahalls. I'm done catshed with the evidence!"

Winning Hand.
CHARLEY PIKE has but recently come through with the true account of the arrival of the King and Queen of Belgium in Los Angeles. Several thousand people were on the job including some two hundred Red Cross workers.
"What you got?" a Red Cap asked a porter.
"Jes' one pair, an' they're restin' pretty."
"Can we raise 'em?"
"Can if you like; I ain't goin' to call."
"Can I get in?" asked a fat man.
"Boy, it's been loaded for hours. I can't get anybody to open."
"What's it take to open this?"
"More than one royal pair—I'm holdin' a king an' queen."
"Is that straight?"
"Better than that. We can make most anything with the jack runnin' wild."
"Well, if you can open, we'll raise 'em."
"What with, mister?"
"A full house."
"Got that beat inside."
"We call—what is it?"
"A royal flush," replied the porter and then the reception committee got down to business.

Forbidden Fruit.
"ITALY and the Fiume," remarked Secretary Lansing, "remind me of the chap who dropped into a small town and asked a boy if there were any good fishing in the neighborhood."
"Yes, sir," answered the lad. "You go down that private road till you come to the sign that reads 'trespassers will be prosecuted.' You keep on, right across the middle of that field till you get to a pond where it says 'no fishing allowed.' That's the place."

Strong Pull.
AS A RULE the Congressmen from the big cities laugh at their country constituents who get votes through the medium of free seeds, but Congressman Igoe of St. Louis decided that possibly there was some wisdom in the practice and sent seed to all his constituents, even though they lived in the heart of the city.
The result of Igoe's innovation was astonishing. Gardens grew where none had grown before and many a city man for the first time enjoyed the novelty of raising his own succotash on his own back stoop. Incidentally, they wrote and told Igoe that he was the first Congressman who had been thoughtful enough to realize how much the city man could appreciate the seeds.
Igoe took the tip and with his campaign manager, Cochrane, rounded up all the seeds they could get hold of. And now they say St. Louis is overgrown with onions, though Igoe declares that the outcome was intended to be carnations.

Virtuous by Law.
IN THE dimly-lighted room, a party of earnest people had gathered to consider how they could reach the intellectual summit of intellectuality.
Then one arose, long of hair and pale of face.
"Brothers and sisters," he began, in impassioned tones, "this is my first time among you, but already I think I grasp your aims. In the first place, you seek to establish a land where everybody can be made good by law."
"Yes, yes!"
"Where food and clothing give no bother, and money troubles do not exist."
"That's it!"
"Where all attend church on Sundays, and keep regular hours."
A roar of approval answered him. His audience was getting worked up.
"Well, brothers and sisters, I myself, have just come from such a place."
He was instantly surrounded by an inquiring crowd, who sought to know the name of this earthly paradise.
"It is a place," he replied, edging toward the door, "called prison!"

Oh!!!!
HARRY LAUDER declares that the reason the Scotch are so funny to other folks is that they lack a sense of humor. To illustrate his meaning he tells of the doctor who went one forenoon to call on a patient. He was greeted at the door by the Scotch butler and remarked:
"I hope your master's temperature is much lower this morning, Jandy."
"I dinna noo about that," replied Sandy. "He died this mornin'."

Easily Arranged.
THE cute thing in the pearl spats, carrying the cane and wearing the look of a graduate of a school of journalism, waited into the editorial sanctum where the city editor was busy editing a flock of wild fimsy with a waste basket.
"I am looking for an opening somewhere on this paper," said the young lady.
"What's the matter with the one you just came through?" asked the C. E. without looking up.

All Sweet an' Pretty.
SISTER'S friend was waiting patiently in the drawing-room, when sister's little brother burst in and opened fire with:
"Are you going to propose to my sister tonight?"
"Why, I—er—er—what do you mean?"
"Oh, nothing! Only if you are, you ain't going to surprise her. At dinner jus' now she bribed me an' my little brother to go to bed at half-past seven. She's hung four Cupid pictures on the wall, moved the sofa over to the darkest corner, got pa and ma to go callin' next door, shut the dog in the cellar, an' d' been practicing 'Because I Love You' on the pianer all the afternoon."

What Do You Mean Die.
GEORGE WASHINGTON ABRAHAM PERSHING JACKSON, colored pessimist, summoned his family to his bedside.
"Ah reckon ah's goin' to kick in right soon, the way ah feels," he said in a woe-begone voice.
"No you ain't," said his wife. "You all ain't gwine to do no such thing, not after me payin' \$1.50 for this hyar medicine. You gwine to set up immediately and take another dose of this medicine, tha's what you gwine to do."
And he sat up.

Worthy the Subject.
FORMER JUDGE HAMILTON GAY HOWARD of Michigan, now residing in San Diego, loves to recall the brilliant friend of former days, the late United States Senator Thomas Palmer, who was president of the Chicago World's Fair. Once, in speaking to a constituent and prospective office seeker, the Senator remarked:
"There is a marked difference between 'is' and 'usefulness.'"

A Royal Clip.
SOME boy!" said King George recently while speaking of the young Prince of Wales. That epithet, by the way, might also have been applied to the King himself when he was about the Prince's age. It is recalled how on one occasion when he and his brother Edward were making a tour of the navy, and the national anthem was about to be sung. George called down to his brother,
"Eddie, come up here and sing 'God Save Your Grandmother.'"

A Scoop.
DURING the recent rain, a cub reporter strolled into the Emergency Hospital. The steward was saying to one of the doctors:
"I rushed across the street to find it all smashed by the machine and six ribs broken, to say nothing of its spine. I've got it in the operating room now."
The reporter turned pale and clutched the door. Then taking out his notebook, he nervously himself to the call of duty.
"Wh-what was it?" he asked. "A baby?"
The steward grinned.
"No," he replied, "an umbrella!"



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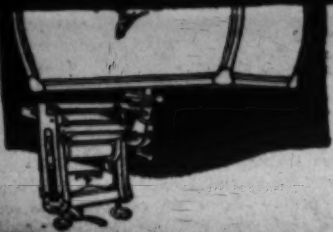
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See for yourself how clean Blue Bird will wash your clothes. See how easy it is to always have a Blue Bird Electric Clothes Washer to your home and have it do your next washing—free.

do to hand us through the heavy roads. My guest put me at ease by admiring everything. When we drove past the new village courthouse she said it was "just lovely." She even went so far as to claim that the style of the stone columns at the corners reminded her a little of something she had seen in Athens, or somewhere else. I guessed, myself, that it must have been "some-where else." The new college building, the town square, which really was pretty, and everything else we passed, received laudatory remarks from that kind lady. Even "Billie" was admired for his plumpness, his sweet ways, his seeming strength and pretty tail, which I had braided to keep it out of the way. He deserved all

Upon our return, she told my wife about the perfectly lovely drive she'd had with her husband, etc. But my embarrassment was not to stop there. In our anxiety to please our guest we had planned to have an extremely nice dinner and engaged a new cook to make sure of its perfection. To our utter consternation we went to the table only to find before us a platter containing two big half-baked, wooden-looking chickens, naked and ungarnished, lying on the center of a cold platter. Wife and I were nearly overwhelmed, but not so our guest.

Tells How Battle Hymn of Republic Was Written.

AT LAST we spoke of the song which had made her famous. She told us about her visit to a soldiers' camp during the Civil War, and of hearing the soldiers of the Potomac singing the army song, "John Brown's Body." The music haunted her even after she retired that night. Her mind was filled with newer and grander words for the strange air. Fearing they might escape from her memory, she jumped from her bed at 2 in the night and scribbled them down upon the first bit of paper she could find. So it was that the great song was born; and so are all great songs born. They are conceived in a burning moment of the soul, and simply must be born. A copy of her song, written in her own hand that evening, made me almost succeed in forgetting the buggy ride and the artificial chickens. Her expressed admiration for some of our old Swiss furniture aided in this, too. Years afterward her daughter told me that her mother often alluded to the lovely old carved furniture that she had seen in a certain western home. I hope she never mentioned the awful chickens.

John Howard Payne, Author of "Home, Sweet Home."

AND now a word of another song writer whose notes touch every American heart. John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," was to be buried at Washington City. He had died many years previous, while a Consul to Tunis, in Africa, and was interred there. But now a man-of-war was to bring his ashes to America, and a State funeral was arranged which was to be grander than any ever given to any literary countryman. The President, his Cabinet and many important people in public life were invited to assist in the ceremonies.

W. W. Corcoran, a rich banker, volunteered to pay all expenses. I chanced to be in Washington and, to make an invitation for me possible, I was, for that one day, placed on Gen. Hancock's staff.

In the center of the main room in the Corcoran Art Gallery was a little white coffin. In it was placed a few bones, some military buttons and bits of a Consular uniform—all that remained of the author of "Home, Sweet Home." The funeral procession moved at last to the cemetery and there occurred a beautiful and long-to-be-remembered incident.

Butterflies Mingle with Melody in Colorful Cloud.

A MARBLE bust of the poet was to be unveiled. There were clouds in the sky and rain had fallen in the morning. On this account the ceremonies were being hastened; two thousand voices were singing "Home, Sweet Home," accompanied by a silver band. All eyes were soon leveled on the little girl who was about to pull the cord which should unveil the monument. As the last strain of the music died away, the sun suddenly shone out, the flag was lifted, and lo, ten thousand golden butterflies clustered around the poet's marble bust. Sudden exclamations of delight burst from the lips of everyone present.

The butterflies had sought shelter from the rain among the folds of the flag in the morning, and when released into the bright sunlight, they fluttered happily about, helping to honor the name of one who must have loved all living things.

I wish that John Howard Payne could have witnessed that scene—perhaps he did.

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All Sweepers Terms as Low as \$5 Down

RACKS.

struck the police shooting explosives, then were wounded. The first attack on

and arms was armed men, who into the train, and did not return, Felling, Welford,

REGAR.

L. Erickson, 1904 engaged by a bur- 3 rifle and jewelry taken. The same to have been home of E. Wil- place, where he 2. Andrew J. J. between Saturday yesterday, and note her worth about of the Merchants and Company.

YES HER IN OF PEACE.

with memoranda, as attempt had been official history, to be over future and then have been the most recent was advanced by and content- range of Plume a free range of Nations to Italy as a re- if territory toward ple. It was said, resident Wilson, at should be awarded This position, it is the only one n considers com- well as the other la, made peace Powers.



WILL

BISHOP FOR
HOOVER

**Claims Washington
State for Him.**

**Known Divine Says that
People may be Foiled by
Politicians.**

*expresses Sentiment of the
Country for Business Men
with a Heart.*

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH!

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Bishop Patrick W. Keator of Washington and a leader in thought in the west, at the Park Avenue Hotel today said: "The majority of the politicians are against Hoover. On the other hand, I have talked with people in all walks of life, Republicans and Democrats, and in nearly every instance I have found they are for Hoover."

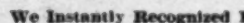
...talking about the State of
...tion. We have a candidate
...own Senator Polinder-
...sibly, I don't think he is go-
...get very far. In the Middle
...there is a lot of talk of Low-
...is Washington they haven't
...of Harding—don't know the
...all. We had a Wood boom
...used to do pretty well for
...but that is on the wane.
...heard a single
...ould think, with condi-
...they are, the politicians
...away from the narrow,
...view of things, and give
...a President who is a
...man and who also is a man
...what we need, and that
...of men I think Hoover.

James Willard Smith
Author of "My Life as a Slave"

"A couple of beady-eyed wood rats poked their heads up out of the cot filling, stared at me for a moment and drew back out of sight. They were not to be my bedfellows. I tore the dead and brittle brush up by armfuls and pitched it outside along with the nest of the rats, but they had disappeared; they had either gone down under the floor when my back was turned or had scuttled out through the spaces between the logs. The walls had never been chinked. I shivered a bit when I thought of eyes—cold, cruel, evil eyes staring through the cracks at me as I sat there evenings, reading or knitting by candlelight. My first work would be to plaster the four walls with mud and curtain the two windows. I had brought in my roll of bedding and spread it upon the cot; dragged in my sacks of clothing and food. And then, taking up my rifle,

who have been there have had any light other than matches for exploring the place. I am the only one who has passed through the hole. I squeezed in until my feet hung out, and then I got scared and wriggled back. But I shouted in there and my voice echoed hollow and deep at a far distance.

I took up my rifle and started for camp. I had thought out just what I would do; upon entering the timber I advanced very slowly for every two or three steps pausing to look carefully in all directions. How many times many times had I been told that to run from a mean grizzly was almost sure death. Were I to see old White Breast I was determined to stand my ground, take care to aim at him and fire, and keep firing so long as a cartridge remained in the magazine of my rifle. I presently found that he had not come into the trail after I had gone over the ridge in the morning and had back-tracked me. I went on still more slowly. It seemed to be miles instead of a couple of hundred yards to the cabin, but I finally sighted him and made a run for the door, slammed it shut,



at tain people. The records of his sins were

le of the Forestry Service
ard Shultz
Life as an Indian"



Recognized Him; He Was Bill Enders.

many. He had gained the love and confidence of one of our girls and in her time of trouble had denied her. He had ruthlessly shot up a man and made him a cripple for life. Twice he had been arrested for cattle rustling; once for horse stealing; once for breaking into the Dutriol store, and always by some technicality he had escaped the punishment that he deserved. What was the punishment for deserting the army—twenty years? I prayed that he would be caught and sent to prison for life.

"I awoke with a start; sat up and listened, with my hand tight gripping my rifle. I could hear something moving about close to the west wall of the cabin. The moon was up, shining through the stovepipe hole in the roof. I put on my slippers, went noiselessly over to the west window, drew the curtain aside the width of my eye and looked out; not five feet from me—so close to the wall that I could see only the top of his back, was a bear, by the length of the back a very large bear! I got a knife from the table and began to push out the mud chinking at a point that I thought was opposite his side. He was tearing something with his powerful jaws, chewing mouthfuls of it with loud smacking of his lips; doubtless the old and musty ham that I had found in a mess box and thrown out. I felt my knife slip through the mud, prodded more of it loose and looked out and saw the great bulk of the bear close to me; in the moonlight his hair had a silvery tinge. I sat down and reached out for my rifle, which I had leaned against the wall and poked the muzzle out through the little opening and looked through the sights—at nothing. While I was reaching for the weapon the bear had vanished, and without my hearing the slightest sound of his going! It was almost unbelievable that so large and heavy an animal could slip away with noiselessness that would have shamed a cat. I got up and looked out through the window for a long time, and uselessly, and went back to bed.

"For a week or more I saw no further signs of the old grizzly, and then, one afternoon, I saw him with my glasses for a moment or two as he was walking down the shore of the river in front of the cave. But always, as I made my way along the trail between the cabin and the summit, I was as cautious and watchful as though expecting every moment to see him.

"The days passed monotonously enough now. I had but two diversions after read-

ing everything that I had brought up from home; listening in at the phone evenings and doing some gossiping myself and gathering prehistoric beads and arrow points and the like up on the summit while I watched for forest fires. In all, I gathered a string of beads nine feet and eight inches in length, or allowing seventeen beads to the inch, as I measured them, my finds amounted to 1972 beads, and not a few of them were very minute ones of turquoise. But that is nothing. Last summer the fire guard up there, a young student of forestry from Philadelphia, collected some strings of them that totaled twenty-three feet, or 1692 beads. And all the other lookouts there in past years have collected thousands of them. Tell me, why did the ancient people leave so many of them there? What object could they have had in doing it?"

"The answer to that is plain," I said. "The prehistoric tribes of this section of the country—they of the several-storied pueblos of the Gila, the Salt and the Little Colorado, and they who lived in the cliffs along these streams, were not hunters; they were skilled agriculturists. Every community of them had its carefully surveyed and laboriously built system of irrigating canals and the very life of the people depended upon water to fill them and moisten the wide plantings of corn, beans, squash and other edibles. Naturally, the chief prayers of the red farmers to their sky gods were for rain, copious rains, and at certain seasons of the year, led by their sun priests, they made pilgrimages to the very source of their streams and as far up into the blue as they could go—to the summit of snow-capped Mt. Thomas, and there, right in the clouds, they made especial appeals to the rain god, at the same time sacrificing to him their most cherished possessions, beautiful clothing and feather work and the like, and of these the imperishable alone remain, the beads and the weapon points which you find so plentiful there. We have it in the traditions of the Hopi Indians, last remnant of these ancient agriculturists, that the annual ceremonials of their ancestors upon the summit of this mountain were the most important and the most impressive of their religious life, antedating by many—perhaps several—centuries their most important present-day religious ceremonial, the so-called Snake Dance."

"But how, without edge tools of any kind, was it possible for them to make these stone beads—perfectly circular disks and some of them so small that they are no more than a thirty-second of an inch in diameter, a sixty-fourth of an inch in thickness and with orifices so small that the finest sewing needle, can not be passed through them?"

"Ha! Now you are asking something!" I exclaimed. "None can answer your question, not even the Hopi. The stone-bead making of their ancestors is a lost art. All we know is that it was an art requiring an infinite amount of the most painstaking, exact labor. Think, then, what must have been the desperate need of the ancients and what their veneration of the rain god that they annually sacrificed to him the results of that labor!"

"They must have been a good people," said Hannah, after a moment's thought.

"Undoubtedly they were," I told her. "Their descendants, the Hopi, are unquestionably the most kindly, honest, moral men and women in all this great land of ours."

"Well, we have wandered a long way from my story," said Hannah, "but it was worth while. Hereafter, when I collect beads up on the summit of the mountain, I shall do it with a new feeling, a feeling of reverence for the ancients who scattered them there—as old Omar says—'scattered them to the winds like rain.' And with the eyes of my mind I shall see them doing it, and even believe that I hear them offering up their fervent prayers. But, to continue by story:

"On the evening of the fourth of June, just as I finished my supper the telephone rang. The forest supervisor was at the other end of the wire. 'Hannah,' he said, 'you have heard that Bill Enders deserted from Camp Cody. He has been seen in Dutriol. He may be heading your way. Keep a good lookout and if you see him, telephone this office instantly and we will send men to round him up.'

"Yes, sir, I understand. I hope that he will be caught," I told him and he rang off.

"How short spoken he was, I thought. I wanted to learn more about the deserter. I

called Dutriol and asked for Mrs. Shano, the wife of the forester. She soon came to the phone and I learned from her that at daylight that morning Bill Enders had been seen by no other than the girl he had so grievously wronged. She had had but a glimpse of him, ride in hand and pack upon his back, sneaking into the brush from his father's house and heading west out of the valley. Her father had not been at home, and later when she gave the alarm no one could be found in the little settlement who was willing to trail the desperate man. I remarked that I thought it strange that he had not taken one of his father's horses, and she said that the general opinion was that he did not intend to go far; that he would return home from time to time for food, and possession of a horse would only betray his hiding place to those who might attempt his capture. His father and mother had not been questioned; no one in Dutriol had the heart to interview the poor old people.

"As I hung up the receiver I was surely low-hearted.

"'Carry on, Hannah. Carry on!'" I cried, as I snuggled down into my blankets. 'Your Uncle Cleveland is daily facing the bullets and the deadly gases of the Bosches and that is worse than any danger that threatens you!'

"Brave enough words, weren't they. But, oh, fear had me that night! The slightest rustling of the little creatures outside made me flinch!

"Following that evening I had three days of constant gnawing dread. I almost jumped at sight of my own shadow. Then the forest ranger at Greer brought me some much-needed provisions and told me that old White Breast was down in the breaks of Hall Creek where he had jumped into a band of sheep and killed fourteen head and so badly frightened the Mexican herder that he had gone silly. I had then, for the time being, only the deserter, Bill Enders, to fear, and the ranger persuaded me to believe that I need have no more fear of him; that he had doubtless made his father give him what money he had—poor old man—and by this time was well out of the country.

"I had now some comparatively care-free days; day after day of clear, warm sunshine during which I sang and whistled while I watched the great forest and knit stockings for my Uncle Cleveland—praying that he would live to wear them—and at times gathering more stone beads. As you know, our electric storms—our daily afternoon thunderstorms—do not begin until the middle of July; but this year was an exception; in the night of June 11, I was awakened by a terrible crash in the cabin as though a gun had been fired close to my ear. I could smell sulphur. I believed that someone had taken a shot at me. I seized my rifle and, hardly knowing what I was doing, fumbled my way to the door, opened it and ran out into the night. And then, almost at once I came really awake; knew what had happened; from a black sky, jagged lightning was blazing down all around me, accompanied by deafening thunder; a streak of the lightning had struck and followed the wire into the cabin and burned out the fuses of the telephone. Not a drop of rain was falling; it was purely an electrical storm and I didn't doubt for a moment but it had started one or more fires in the dry forest. The lightning here seems to be particularly destructive to the tall, dry, pitch-filled pines which it strikes and scatters in a thousand burning fragments upon the forest floor.

"I returned to the cabin, lighted a candle and tested the telephone; it would not ring. The storm passed on to the west but there was no more sleep for me that night. With the first light of day I was upon the trail to the summit and the moment I passed out of the timber I saw a fire midway between me and Green's Peak, where my brother George was stationed. I hoped that the storm had awakened him to the danger that threatened the forest and that long before 8 o'clock he would be up in his lookout reporting the fire to headquarters.

"I went on up to the summit and discovered another fire to the east, near Alpine, and still another away to the south in the Blue Range. It was to be a busy day for our foresters and all the help that they could summon. Luckily there was no wind, a big factor in their favor. I went into the station and tested the phone; its fuses were

also burned out. I did not go back to the cabin. I was so worried about the forest that breakfast was the last thing I wanted. Hour after hour I sat there watching them, especially the Green's Peak fire for reporting which my brother was now alone responsible. Oh, how I hoped that he had not this day of all days overslept!

Noon came and I saw that the smoke of the fire was steadily lessening in volume and so, too, was that of the other fires; my heart lightened and I became aware that I was very hungry. I was about to start down to the cabin when I saw a rider coming up the trail; I snatched up my glasses and leveled them at him; he was the forester from Greer.

"Well, Hannah," he said as he dismounted, 'this is one of our busy days, isn't it? Did you jump some when the lightning smashed the insides of your phone? You did! I don't blame you; it is kind of startling. That brother, George, of yours, is some boy, let me tell you; he reported that fire yonder at 5:10 this morning. We have twenty-three men fighting it; they will have it out before night.'

"Gone was all my worry when he told me that. I left him to repair the lookout phone and ran down to the cabin to cook something for us both; and in honor of the occasion I opened my lone can of pineapple preserves! We had a fine little feast and during it, and while he repaired the cabin phone, the forester told me all the news and the gossip of the settlements. I particularly questioned him about Bill Enders; he had not been seen nor heard of since his early morning vanishment from Dutriol. At 4 o'clock I was again alone upon the mountain.

"From that time on we had frequent freakish electrical storms, accompanied by so little rain that the lightning started many forest fires. All of them were subdued with little trouble.

"Frequently now I turned my glasses upon the visible stretch of the Little Colorado, its foaming rapids and deep, blue pools, and kept promising myself that on the morrow, shortly after daylight, I would go down there and catch a dozen trout. But always when the morrow came I would say to myself: 'Manana!' For, relieved from the fears that had kept my nerves on edge, I was sleeping soundly and later into the morning—so late that several times I went without breakfast in order to be up in the lookout station at 8 o'clock.

"In the afternoon of June 23rd I was searching for beads, a little way below the station, when a sudden hunger for some nicely brown-fried trout came upon me, and involuntarily I looked down at the pools of the Little Colorado where I knew that many a two and three pounder lurked. As I did so, my eyes centered upon a dark object moving from the shore up toward the mouth of the cave. At first I thought it was a bear; but no, it had more of the outline of a man doing his best to escape observation; walking so far bent forward that his head was almost down to the level of his waist. I ran up to the station for my glasses but by the time I got them focused upon the place the object that I had seen was gone. I watched that place all the rest of the afternoon but saw nothing suspicious, no movement of any kind upon the grassy, fifty or sixty-yard slope from the river up to the cave. I tried to convince myself that it was a bear that I had seen down there; but in my inmost mind I was positive that it was a man.

"That evening my steps were again slow, and my eyes searched every shadowy place in the timber as I approached the cabin. I entered it and snatched up the bucket, and still carried my rifle while I went to the spring for water. Returning, I fastened the door and, although it was an hour or more until dark, lighted a candle and drew close the window curtains. I built a fire in the stove and considered what I should have for my evening meal. I turned to the large rat-proof provision box to inspect my little store of supplies and noticed some whitish scatterings upon the floor that I had swept that morning; they were cracker crumbs! With sinking heart I raised the cover of the box and looked in, and instantly missed two cans of baked beans, a can of tomatoes and a carton of crackers. And suddenly all was plain to me: He was Bill Enders, the man I had seen sneaking up to the cave; he was making that his hiding place and my grub

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIFTEEN.)